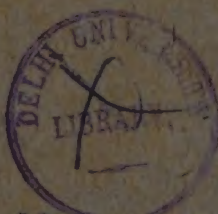
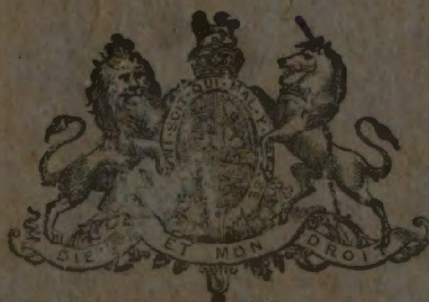


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REPORT
ON THE
POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF BURMA
FOR THE YEAR 1918



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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

REPORT ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF BURMA FOR THE YEAR 1918.

Civil Police.

PART I.—ADMINISTRATION.

	PARA.	PAGE
Sanctioned strength of police-force	1	1
Cost of police	2	<i>ib.</i>
Distribution of force and alterations in police-stations and outposts	3	2
Sanctioned and actual strength and health of force	4	<i>ib.</i>
Punishments and rewards	5	3
Armament	6	4
Police Co-operative Credit Societies	7	<i>ib.</i>
Education and training	8	<i>ib.</i>
Buildings	9	6
Inspections	10	<i>ib.</i>

PART II.—CRIME AND THE WORKING OF THE POLICE.

Conditions of the year—Causes of crime and success or failure of police work	11	7
Cognizable crime	12	13
General results of police work	13	14
Violent crime, general	14	15
Violent crime, Class II	15	16
House-breaking and house-trespass in order to commit theft other than cases under sections 48, 459 and 460, Indian Penal Code	16	31
Cattle theft	17	22
Ordinary theft	18	23
Offences under the Excise Act	19	<i>ib.</i>
Offences under the Opium Act	20	24
Offences under the Gambling Act	21	25
Offences under the Arms Act	22	<i>ib.</i>
Non-cognizable crime	23	26
Working of the preventive sections of the law	24	<i>ib.</i>
Police surveillance over criminals and conditionally released prisoners	25	27
Pro-claimed and absconding offenders	26	28
Finger Print Bureau and identification of old offenders	27	<i>ib.</i>
Criminal Investigation Department	28	29
Beat patrols	29	30
Village headmen and the rural police	30	<i>ib.</i>
Escapes from police custody	31	31
Additional Police	32	32
Railway Police	33	<i>ib.</i>
Services of officers	34	33

Military Police.

Strength and caste composition	35	34
Frontier duty	36	35
Cost	37	37
Active Service (Overseas)	38	<i>ib.</i>
Health of the force	39	38
Accommodation	40	<i>ib.</i>
Recruiting	41	39
Training	42	40
Mounted Infantry	43	<i>ib.</i>
Transport	44	<i>ib.</i>
Mounted Infantry	45	41
Casualties, punishments and rewards	46	<i>ib.</i>
Magnifying powers	47	42
Escapes	48	<i>ib.</i>
Equipment	49	43
Interior Economy	50	<i>ib.</i>
Inspections	51	<i>ib.</i>
Officers	52	44
Services of officers	53	<i>ib.</i>

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RESOLUTION
ON THE
POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF BURMA
FOR THE YEAR 1918.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Burma in the Police Department,—No. 1R-15,
dated the 18th October 1919.

READ—

Report on the Police Administration of Burma for the year 1918.

RESOLUTION.—Two important changes in administration were made during the year. Firstly the revision of District Police establishments resulted in an increase of 73 Sub-Inspectors and of 513 head constables, and in a decrease of 1,190 constables; and secondly two extra Deputy Inspectors-General were appointed for the duration of the war and for six months after. The second of these changes was deemed necessary owing to the shortage of senior officers of the Imperial cadre. The deficiency in the force below its sanctioned strength was greater than in the previous year. This is partly attributable to recruitment for the Indian Army, but it is probable that the high price of living is a more potent cause of the difficulty of enlistment for the Police. This view is supported by the experience in Tavoy where an increase in the pay of constables resulted in the district force being maintained practically at strength, though previous years had invariably shewn a shortage. In the neighbouring district of Mergui where the pay had not been increased there was a 30 per cent. shortage. The success in the working of the coffee-shop at Magwe is most gratifying. An extension of such institutions, by contributing to the comfort of the men, will help to make service in the police more popular. His Honour hopes that officers will make every effort to extend and encourage such undertakings. Satisfactory progress has also been made in the construction of permanent police quarters. Already, since 1914 when the project of a regular building grant was sanctioned, the amount spent on the hiring of accommodation has decreased from Rs. 1,09,300 to Rs. 69,735.

2. The report contains a most interesting collection of opinions of experienced officers on the causes of crime in the province. The general consensus of opinion attribute the principal causes to drink, gambling, opium and the unstable nature of the people, with their love of excitement and adventure. The effect of the restriction of the sale of drink on the amount of crime may be studied for a particular area in paragraph 19 of the Report and paragraph 4 of this Resolution. More than one district officer suggests that the dullness of the life of the ordinary villager is a cause which accounts for a great deal of crime. They consider that every effort should be made to increase the opportunities for healthy recreation among the rural Burmans, and the chances

of adequate facilities for amusement. This without doubt is a factor to be considered in the case of the younger generation who on their return home miss the excitement of games and amusements that they experienced while at school. The young man has learnt something of the ways of the town and returns to the village with feelings of discontent. There is a tendency on the part of many officers to dwell on the self-indulgent nature of the people and their lack of self-restraint as the foundation of the prevalence of serious crime in Burma. Sufficient regard does not appear to have been given to economic causes, including the long spells of unemployment associated with the production of the staple crop of the province. Efforts attended with greater or less success can be made to suppress gambling, to control the traffic in opium and in drink, but the surest remedy lies in the awakening of a healthy public opinion against the evils which conduce to crime, and against crime itself. The principal difficulty in dealing with crime is the fact that a sound public sentiment against crime and against association with persons concerned in crime does not universally exist. In Yamèthin and Tharrawaddy mainly owing to the unceasing efforts of the Deputy Commissioners, Colonel Nethersole and Major Biggwith, something has been done to awaken public opinion, and the decrease in crime in those two districts is most noticeable.

3. The general figures for cognizable crime shew a slight decrease, and this same slight decrease is observed in the more serious forms also, though an increase is again reported from Upper Burma. As regards violent crime the results in detection are not quite so satisfactory as in the preceding year, but, on the other hand, the amount of property recovered was in proportion almost double that of 1917. The difficulties in obtaining convictions for murder are attributed partly to the great delays in trial whereby ignorant witnesses forget their evidence and so fail before rigorous cross-examination. The work of the prosecuting officers is also hindered by the activities of self-constituted legal advisers in the villages, who consider that they are acquiring merit by suggesting methods of defence and by deliberately confusing the witnesses in order to assist the accused in Court. The contention that Burmese crime is not of an organized nature is shaken by such results as were obtained in the Pegu Division, for by the dispersal of the Chaungzauk gang the number of dacoities fell from 45 to 16. Again the absence of serious dacoities in the Bassein District is ascribed to the breaking up of the Zayathla and Aingthabyu gangs. The motor car, it is interesting to note, is beginning to play its part in the crime of this province, for in the Pegu District the actors in a most daring dacoity proceeded to the scene in a motor car. The most serious criminal event of the year was the outbreak from the subsidiary jail at Kyaiklat. No less than 41 prisoners escaped and carried off 25 rifles and some cash. The inquiry revealed serious defects in the administration of these subsidiary jails, and steps are being taken to reduce the need for such jails at out-stations, by transferring to district headquarters the trial of cases of serious crime which have hitherto been permitted at subdivisional and township headquarters. The combined efforts of the civil and military police who pursued the escaped men resulted in the re-arrest of 32 of the escaped prisoners. Three were killed in resisting recapture, and 6 remained at large at the end of the year. The story of the pursuit, in marked contrast to the story of the escape, reflects credit on those concerned. Nearly all the

arms were recovered and about half of the stolen cash. The year has been marked by the capture or death of many dacoit leaders, notably Nga Po Set, Nga So Pe and Nga Tin San Gyi. Among the other forms of violent crime, robbery shows a slight decrease, but burglaries a slight increase. The prevention and detection of violent crime depends very largely on the mobility of the police, and the purchase of more motor boats for riverine districts is a matter of much importance. The suggestion for the compulsory branding of cattle is still under consideration, and if it proves to be feasible, it should result in better detection and a consequent decrease in this crime. There has been a satisfactory decrease under the head of cattle theft with 549 fewer cases than in 1917, the Prome District heading the list with 214 cases. One district reports that resort to whipping as a punishment has had a good effect and that no cattle thief who has undergone that punishment has offended again. Immunity from punishment of organized cattle thieves reacts badly on public opinion in respect to this class of offence. Cultivators become willing to pay the ransom demanded by the thieves, direct encouragement is given to the criminals, and it becomes a sign of distinction among young men to belong to the gang of such and such a notorious cattle robber. There is no class of crime which does so much injury to the agricultural community; and if other punishments fail to divest it of its glamour of heroism, then resort to whipping for this kind of theft becomes fully justified.

4. In view of the universal interest raised by a similar experiment on a much larger scale elsewhere, it is gratifying to observe that the experiment of "prohibition" in the Kyōnpyaw Subdivision of the Bassein District has been accompanied by a decrease in all forms of crime, more particularly in violent crimes. The decrease cannot yet be definitely attributed to the suppression of the liquor traffic, but the conjunction of the restriction of the sale of liquor with a decrease in all forms of crime is certainly significant. The value of the experiment is enhanced by the fact that the increase in prosecutions for offences against the Excise laws in this subdivision has not so far been marked in comparison with normal years. Further results will be watched with great interest with a view to broadening the area and scope of the experiment if it is found to succeed.

5. The arming of approved village headmen with Government guns is unanimously supported by all Superintendents in whose districts this action has been taken, and there is little doubt that this is one of the methods by which organized violent crime can be defeated. Most satisfactory have been the results of cases prosecuted under the Arms Act. The large decrease in the number of surrendered guns, thirteen against one hundred and twenty-six in 1917, is accounted for by the fact that measures previously adopted had greatly reduced the number of unlicensed guns.

An increase is shewn in the number of cases under the Gambling Act, no less than 17,861 persons being convicted under these laws. The popularity of this form of excitement is well illustrated by a story from the Pyapōn District where the collapse of the upper storey of a house from the weight of the crowd there collected was instrumental in bringing the case to light. It is almost a commonplace that the gambling instinct pervades the Burmese race, and, as long as this is the case, the law and the policeman can only check the habit, they

cannot suppress it. Educational institutions can do a great deal by encouraging games and sports in which the participants are numerous, and by inculcating a spirit of fair play and *esprit de corps*; and the wagers to which sporting events of all kinds give rise in Burma do comparatively little harm. But it is a very different matter with gambling for gambling's sake as conducted in gambling dens or bucket shops, and it is upon these forms of gambling that the law must concentrate its efforts. An association like the Young Men's Buddhist Association has it in its power to do immense good by seconding the efforts of the policeman and the magistrate, and by creating an atmosphere in which the general public will condemn the idle gambler as a waster and a profligate who discredits the race and militates against its progress, and will be ready to assist the authorities by giving timely information enabling them to suppress gaming houses and punish their keepers. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that at the approaching Police Conference the weak points in the law dealing with organized gambling may be further examined with a view to their being strengthened if that course is found to be feasible.

His Honour is pleased to note that increased attention is being paid by officers to the important question of the surveillance of criminals. Increased co-operation between the Police and village headmen affords a solution of many difficulties in this as in other branches of police work, and measures are under consideration for increasing the co-operation between village and police officials in the prevention of crime. If District Officers personally while on tour would make enquiries after registered criminals such action would tend to stimulate headmen. Though the work of many headmen leaves much to be desired in this respect, it is essential that every effort should be made to reward those who are deserving, and to shew that co-operation with the Police in suppressing crime will enhance the dignity and the official position of headmen. It is admitted that the Beat Patrol System does not produce the results that should be produced having regard to its elaborate organization. The principal defects are the want of intelligence of the beat constables in obtaining information and the neglect by Station Officers of such information as is received. Both these defects are being remedied wherever possible by the selection of head constables instead of constables for beat duty. This ensures greater intelligence in the collection of information, and the higher status of the beat officer ensures that greater attention is paid to his reports when received. His Honour is however convinced, that as long as collective responsibility for the state of crime is imposed on villagers, the information collected by the police beats should be supplemented by information supplied direct to the police-station by the village authorities, and administrative officers are being consulted with a view to the establishment of such a system of supplying information. It is observed that the Inspector-General of Police expresses a doubt whether the organization of a village agency can take the place of the present beat constable. He thinks that it will merely mean the substitution of one low-paid agency for another. In the same paragraph he shows that the average number of villages to a single constable's beat is 29. The comparison therefore is not between one village agent and one beat constable, but between one beat constable and probably between 30 and 40 village officials. The Lieutenant-Governor has no desire whatsoever to weaken the powers of the

Village Act in respect to crime, but in his opinion the duties of the village headman will be better and not worse carried out if he has in his village recognized assistants who will, under his control, relieve him of some of his most toilsome duties, and will also relieve the villagers generally of constant requisitions upon them by the headman to make long journeys to the police station.

6. Within the last four years the work of the Criminal Investigation Department has increased to a considerable extent, notably in the action taken under the Criminal Tribes Act. These cases involve investigation of a most lengthy description, and entail masses of detailed work. Mr. Chisholm who has devoted much time to this draws attention to the lack of co-operation between districts, and the incompleteness of the history sheets of criminals compiled in police-stations. The assistance of officers of the Criminal Investigation Department which was given to the district and Railway Police resulted in the arrest of over 90 deserters from the Army. Most noticeable is the increase in the number of cases of forgery in respect of currency notes, more especially those of small value.

7. A revision was made in the strength of the Railway Police, the force was reduced by 14 Sub-Inspectors and 20 constables, and increased by 14 head constables. The service appears to be popular as no difficulty is experienced in obtaining men for this branch of the force. The number of cases dealt with shewed a slight increase. True cases of attempts to derail trains or obstruct traffic numbered 15, but it seems that several of these cases which remain undetected should have been classed as non-cognizable as they consisted in the placing of dog spikes between rail joints, and it has been decided that dog spikes so placed would not cause a derailment.

8. The salient features of the Report under review, as of its predecessors, are that violent crime is prevalent to a larger extent than in any province of India, although it is in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion quite erroneous to hold that the Burman has more criminal instincts than the Indian. It may be that he is more easily moved to sudden passion, and this, combined with the habit of incessantly carrying *dahs*, is the cause of the large number of murders reported each year, but in the case of organized and premeditated crime these particular characteristics of the Burman have no application. Drink is also no doubt one of the aggravating causes, but there are, His Honour feels sure, other predisposing causes which closer investigation should reveal. This subject is under separate examination, and even if the pre-disposition to crime is found to have its origin in economic circumstances, remedial action will of necessity be slow in its effects. But whatever be the true causes which afford the original inducement among Burman villagers to resort to crime, there can be no doubt that the great degree of immunity which so many criminals enjoy is a serious obstacle to the detection and punishment of criminal offences. Co-operation between the police and village headmen is the first line of defence, but this has to be supplemented by speedy trials and by efficient Courts. There is a disposition amongst executive officers generally to find fault with the standard of evidence which the law requires and which the Courts insist upon, but these complaints are not peculiar to Burma. They are part and parcel of a judicial system which is based on the theory that all but an insignificant minority of citizens will take personal trouble to secure

the conviction of offenders, which system fails of success in proportion as the attitude of the public reaches or falls short of the standard on which the law is based. It is of the utmost importance therefore that all important cases should be tried by experienced and competent Courts, and that the prosecution should be conducted by men who can hold their own with the counsel for the defence, that all those irritating delays should be avoided which harass witnesses and deter them from proffering evidence or enable them to be subjected to intimidation or corruption by interested parties. The conditions which expedite the prompt disposal of criminal cases are too frequently wanting over a great part of Burma. The subject is one which more properly belongs to the head "Criminal Justice" rather than to the head "Police," but it is nevertheless very relevant to the history of crime, since the breakdown of prosecutions does more to encourage the criminal than almost any other shortcoming in the machinery for the maintenance of law and order. The improvement of local village agency, of the police, and of the courts of law must be undertaken simultaneously, and measures to that end are under the anxious consideration of the Local Government.

9. The Burma Military Police completed another year of strenuous and valuable work, though handicapped by a shortage of regular British Officers. Eight battalions were commanded by officers of the Burma Commission, while for the appointments of Assistant Commandant only five regular officers were available, the other places being filled by Assistant Superintendents of Police and by officers of the Indian Army Reserve. Ten Naib-Commandants who had been appointed during the previous year, continued to perform most useful work. Both in the Chin Hills and in the Kuki areas of the Upper Chindwin District operations continued until the break of the rains, while for the Kuki punitive measures of 1918-19 the Burma Military Police supplied eight British Officers and 2,131 other ranks. This is a contribution of which the force can well be proud when the numerous other calls on their services are considered. The total casualties in the border fighting during the year amounted to one British Officer killed and two wounded, and 38 other ranks killed and 98 wounded. His Honour observes with great pleasure the praise which is so deservedly bestowed on all ranks by the officers under whom they served for their fine spirit and good work in the conduct of a form of warfare which calls for a combination of so many military qualities. It must be remembered in this connection that the Burma Military Police had already sent large numbers of selected men for service in the Army and that the ranks were filled with young soldiers. These however carried on the fine traditions of the force. In addition to the demands for local frontier operations, no less than 1,825 volunteers of all castes were sent for military service overseas, bringing the total up to 11,683, a contribution which reflects the greatest credit on the force. The total number of honours won during the war amounts to 56, including one *Medaille Militaire* awarded to a Kachin. Particular mention must be made of the Burma Mounted Rifles a force of Military Police which has served with such distinction in Persia, and has won the commendation of the Commander-in-Chief in India. The record of honours of this force is a proof of their usefulness. The names of officers and men were frequently mentioned in despatches, and in addition the unit won the following honours: 1 D.S.O., 1 Order of British India, 2 Indian Orders of Merit, 11 I.D.S. Medals and 2 Bars to I.D.S.

Medals, an excellent record for a force numbering but three weak squadrons. The enlistment of the indigenous races of the province in the Military Police has continued, but the Shan Company of the Southern Shan States has been disbanded. Of Burmans, 335 were enrolled through the agencies of local recruiting committees. The recruiting of Chingpaws has, it is regretted, not been satisfactory; it would seem that for the present the Bhamo Hill Tracts have been practically drained of their recruitable young men. The local officers have in every case done their best. In the Northern Shan States the want of success is attributed to the great prosperity of the people arising from a flourishing opium trade. The Chin platoons of the Chin Hills Battalion again shewed a clean sheet, as no desertions took place. A satisfactory forward step was made in the re-armament of various frontier battalions with M.L.E. rifles. Two further improvements are contemplated, the substitution of Stokes mortars for the old seven-pounder guns, and the equipment of frontier battalions with Lewis guns. The mobility of the latter weapon and the rapidity with which it can be brought into action are great advantages in frontier warfare.

10. Sir Reginald Craddock desires again to express his thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel Des Voeux, C.S.I., for his able administration of the Civil and Military Police in circumstances of peculiar difficulty. The year has been accompanied by general unrest, by a rise in prices, and by the unsettling effects of the European crisis, and the Inspector-General of Police has been handicapped by a shortage of Civil and Military Officers, and by extensive engagements on the Chin Hills and Manipur frontiers. In spite of these adverse factors there has been a slight decrease in general crime and many troublesome gangs of dacoits have been dispersed. In Lieutenant-Colonel Des Voeux's retirement, which is shortly due, the police-forces of the province lose an officer who has won the confidence of all ranks by his firm but sympathetic control, and the Local Government will lose a valued administrator and a trusted adviser. The pleasure with which His Honour notes the names of the various officers, whose good work has been commended in the report, is mixed with regret at the departure of Lieutenant-Colonel French-Mullen, C.I.E., Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police, whose distinguished services to the Burma Military Police have contributed so much to maintain the force at a consistently high level of efficiency.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma,

C. M. WEBB,

Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Burma.

REPORT

ON THE

POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF BURMA

FOR THE YEAR 1918.

CIVIL POLICE

PART I.—ADMINISTRATION.

1. I held charge of the Office of the Inspector-General of Police throughout the year. Statement D.

The revision of District Police Establishments throughout Upper Burma and in the Prome, Tharrawaddy, Salween and Tavoy Districts in Lower Burma received the sanction of Government during the year. The nett result was an increase of 73 Sub-Inspectors of Police, 513 Head Constables and a decrease of 1,190 Constables. The object aimed at was to reduce the number of the lower paid ranks and replace them by Head Constables and Sub-Inspectors of Police. Accordingly Head Constables were allowed as Assistants to Investigating Officers and were also given other duties hitherto carried out by Constables.

In September 1918 two extra temporary appointments of Deputy Inspectors-General were made for the duration of the war and six months after. This was considered advisable on account of the shortage of senior officers of the Imperial cadre and the number of junior officers placed in charge of districts. One Deputy Inspector-General was placed in charge of the police of the Pegu Division and Toungoo District and the other of the police of the Irrawaddy Division.

Owing to the number of gazetted officers of the Imperial service absent on Military duty or with the Military Police it was found necessary to augment the cadre of temporary Deputy Superintendents by 8 more appointments. As with the exception of the Northern Shan States and Southern Shan States no appointments have been reserved for Assistant Superintendents of Police in contradistinction to Deputy Superintendents of Police, the sanctioned strength of Assistant Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police has not been shown district by district in columns 4 and 5 of Statement D. The totals only have been shown.

2. The total cost of the force payable from Imperial and Provincial revenues Statement D.
as reported by the Accountant-General, in his *Preliminary Statement* for March, was Rs. 64,48,840
as compared with Rs. 64,20,601 during 1917-18. The final figures for the year have not yet been issued by the Accountant-General. The main cause for this increase of Rs. 28,239 was the establishment in September of two additional Ranges.

There was a rise in expenditure under Contract Contingencies amounting to more than Rs. 10,000 due to the raising of postal and telegraphic charges and the general increase of the cost of all commodities. The expenditure on telephone connections rose from Rs. 6,522 to Rs. 12,744. Owing to the number of officers absent on Military duty there was a further decrease under the head "Pay of Officers."

The cost of Police paid for from other than Imperial and Provincial revenues was Rs. 2,49,366 as compared with Rs. 1,84,556 * in 1917-18. The increase is principally due to the entertainment of the Special Oil-fields force at Yenangyaung.

The cost of the Additional Police employed under section 15, Act V of 1861, was Rs. 1,98,949 in comparison with Rs. 2,52,825* in 1917-18. The decrease is accounted for by the abolition of the Punitive Police-forces in the Tharrawaddy and Prome Districts during 1918.

Statement
D.

3. The revision of the police force entailed considerable changes in the number of police posts in the province. A number of posts were withdrawn from unimportant localities while new ones were established at places where, owing to commercial expansion and other reasons, police protection was more needed. The practical result of these changes was a nett decrease of 4 police-stations and 36 outposts.

Statements
D & E.

4. Thirteen District Superintendents of Police and 6 Assistant Superintendents of Police were on deputation to the Army and 2 District Superintendents of Police and 9 Assistant Superintendents of Police were employed with the Military Police, while one District Superintendent of Police was on deputation to the Jail Department relieving a Medical Officer for Military employment. In addition 8 officers were on long leave, most of whom were ill, while 4 retired and 3 died during 1918. Thus the working strength of the Imperial cadre was 46 officers short of the full complement of 90. Four Deputy Superintendents were on Military duty and one Deputy Superintendent was deputed for employment under the Government of India in the Andamans.

In addition to the above, 14 Inspectors and 5 Sergeants were employed on Military duty. The urgency for recruits for the Indian Army having become more pressing during the first part of the year further enlistments from the lower ranks of the Police were encouraged as much as possible from districts and a number of men enrolled themselves.

Excluding gazetted officers, the sanctioned strength of the force was 1,452 officers and 13,748 men. The actual strength was 1,376 officers and 12,696 men or a shortage of 76 officers and 1,052 men. The deficiency in the previous year was 74 officers and 864 men. The shortage in the number of officers was again chiefly due to only 48 Cadet Sub-Inspectors of Police having been appointed to the Provincial Police Training School against the sanctioned number of 90. The shortage in the number of men was most noticeable in the Hanthawaddy, Henzada, Pyapôn, Thatôn, Amherst, Mergui and Mandalay Districts. The principal reason was reported by most districts to be due to recruitment for the Indian Army, while in some districts the class of recruit forthcoming was not suitable. In others the pay and prospects were not sufficiently attractive as compared with the wages obtainable locally.

In Tavoy the force was practically up to strength for the first time. In 1917 the shortage among the temporary force was as high as 47, but in 1918, when the whole force was reorganised and the pay of Constables was raised to Rs. 18 on enlistment, recruits came forward and the District Superintendent does not anticipate difficulty in keeping the force up to strength in the future. In the neighbouring district of Mergui, where the pay had not been increased, the force was 106 men short out of a sanctioned strength of 339. Since the close of the year the pay of the Police has been raised in this district.

In Mandalay the difficulty in obtaining men became very acute and at the end of the year the district was short by 165 men. This was due to the increased cost of living in Mandalay and Maymyo. During the present year the initial pay of Constables serving in Mandalay and Maymyo has been raised to Rs. 17.

There was a further increase in the total number who left the force, the figures for 1917 and 1918 being 2,362 and 2,817 respectively or 455 more than in the year previous, the ratio to the actual strength being 20. The number discharged increased by 266 which is in part due to the issue of orders that

* Revised figures.

those men desirous of enlisting in the Army with less than six months' service in the Police should be discharged in order to prevent them joining the Police solely for the purpose of drawing civil furlough pay in addition to their Army pay. Other causes are the re-organization of the strength of districts in Upper Burma and the influenza epidemic in India, Indian Constables whose relatives had fallen victims finding it necessary to return to their homes and look after the family estates. There was an increase of 192 in the number of deaths and also an increase in the number of resignations with pension. The number of desertions rose from 140 to 162 while dismissals decreased by 78.

The number of enlistments during the year was 1,884 while at the close of the year there were 6,517 Constables with one year and under ten years' service. Out of a sanctioned strength of 13,748 there were only 2,601 Constables with more than ten years' service.

The health of the force was adversely affected owing to the prevalence of influenza during the year. The total number of admissions into hospital increased from 27 per cent. to 36 per cent. and the number of deaths rose from 193 in 1917 to 385 in 1918, most of which were due to the epidemic. On the whole the force appears to have escaped lightly from this scourge considering the very high mortality among the villagers. Malarial fever is as usual reported to have been prevalent in some districts while cases of plague also occurred.

The District Superintendent, Thaton, reports that the health of the force was very bad and that the true state of affairs is not disclosed by the statistics for the year. Eye trouble and venereal disease seem to be most prevalent in this district. The sanction of Government has now been obtained to the free treatment with *Kharshivan* of men suffering from syphilis.

The health of the Special Oil-fields Police at Yenangyaung was not good as a large number of the men, returned from Column duty in the Chin Hills, suffered from dysentery.

5. Departmental dismissals or removals of officers and men amounted to 10 Statement B.

Punishments and rewards, and 207 respectively, a decrease of one officer and 41 men as compared with the figures for 1917.

Two officers and 276 men were punished magisterially and 212 men were dismissed as a result of conviction. The total number of officers and men who were dismissed or removed was 10 and 419 respectively as compared with 15 and 492 in 1917.

Other departmental punishments were awarded to 274 officers and 1,371 men, which is an increase of 71 in the number awarded to officers and a decrease of 247 in the number awarded to men. The percentage of all punishments to the actual strength of officers and men was 20 and 14 respectively as compared with 17 and 16 per cent. in 1917. The percentage in the case of officers in the Tharrawaddy, Pakökku, Shwebo, Salween and Meiktila Districts was extraordinarily high. It is probable that the same officers were punished more than once and that the actual number of officers dealt with is not as high as the figures would indicate. The Deputy Inspectors-General have been asked to enquire into the matter in regard to the above named districts and also as regards punishments inflicted on men in Thayetmyo, Pakökku and Magwe.

The conduct of the Police in the Myingyan District was not good, although there was a decrease of 22 in the number of punishments awarded to the men. The District Superintendent found that there was a tendency on the part of certain Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors to burke crime. It is also reported that officers and men were addicted to drink and cases were dealt with in which the Police were found taking part in illegal gambling instead of stopping it.

The proportion of punishments awarded to officers who had passed out of the Training School was again less than that awarded to officers promoted from the ranks.

Special promotions for good work increased by 17 as against a decrease of 10 in 1917. There was a further increase in the number of other rewards by 411, the total number granted being 3,540, of which 1,914 were departmental rewards and 1,626 granted by Courts in Excise and other cases. The percentage of all rewards to the actual strength was 26.

In the Amherst District there was one true case of extortion in which two Head Constables were concerned. They were convicted under section 384, Indian Penal Code, and were dismissed. Five cases of violence to persons, two in Hanthawaddy and one each in Prome, Magwe and Myitkyina occurred. Of these, three were true cases, and 4 Constables who were concerned in 2 cases were convicted. In the third case departmental action was taken. One case each of wrongful arrest and wrongful behaviour was reported from Pegu and Magwe for which 2 Head Constables and one Constable respectively were responsible. They were punished departmentally. The Akyab and Magwe Districts report one case each of wrongful confinement. In these cases all men responsible for the offences were departmentally punished. A number of false charges of ill-treatment, etc., are brought against the Police every year. A typical case occurred in Hanthawaddy where a man who had been arrested by the Police for being in possession of cocaine, deliberately dashed his head against a post and then accused the Police of causing the injuries. A magisterial enquiry was held at once and the finding was that the wounds had been self-inflicted. Further false charges were made that cocaine had been planted on the "complainant" by the Police. It was held that these charges were also untrue. Fortunately a Magistrate was near at hand when the alleged assault and planting cocaine took place.

The King's Police Medal was granted to Mr. S. Jennings, District Superintendent of Police, and to Maung Ba, Sub-Inspector of Police.

Statement E.

6. The number of firearms in the possession of the Civil Police is—

Armament.	Martini-Henry carbines (rifled)	... 171
	Martini-Henry carbines (smooth-bores)	3,425
	Revolvers	... 1,088

The number of revolvers increased by 132 owing to the redistribution of the weapons previously withdrawn and also to fresh issues received from the arsenal. Thirty-three revolvers issued to the additional Police of the Hanthawaddy and Pegu Districts and 6 to the Special Police of the Magwe District have not been included in the total number. Also fifty M. H. rifles issued to the special Police of the Magwe District have not been included.

7. The Society in the Pegu District is reported to be improving and the working capital now stands at Rs. 5,053. The Police store is also still in existence and continues to meet the requirements of members. The Society which

Police Co-operative Credit Societies.

was formed in the Prome District is in a flourishing condition and a proposal to raise the subscribed capital to Rs. 3,000 is under consideration.

A Police coffee-shop in Magwe was opened in May and has been most successful. Stores are sold to the men at much lower rates than they have to pay in the bazaar. I am sure that the trouble taken by Maung Tun Min, T.D.M., in Pegu, Mr. Burke in Prome and Mr. Sims in Magwe will be amply repaid. The success of these schemes depends almost entirely on the personal interest taken in them by the District Superintendent and his gazetted assistants, and I have every hope that it will not be long before all districts in the Province follow the good example set by the officers named above.

Mr. Cleburne is to be congratulated on the sensible and energetic steps taken by him to reduce the debts of the members of the police-force in the Ruby Mines District. Perhaps he will now see his way to open a coffee-shop or store as has been done in the districts noted above.

Statement E.

8. Mr. H. F. Reynolds, District Superintendent of Police, Mandalay, held charge of the Provincial Police Training School in addition to his own duties from June 1st. On

transfer from the district in September 1918, he was succeeded by Mr. H. C. Nangle, who held charge of the school up to the end of the year in addition to his duties as District Superintendent of Police, Mandalay.

There were no Assistant Superintendents or Deputy Superintendents of Police under training during the year. Two Cadet Inspectors, 49 Sub-Inspectors and 6 Sub-Inspectors of Excise were posted to the school for training. One Cadet Sub-Inspector died of influenza.

Two Cadet Inspectors and 48 Sub-Inspectors appeared for the final examination in which 2 Cadet Inspectors and 46 Sub-Inspectors qualified in all subjects. Two Cadet Sub-Inspectors were prevented by illness from appearing for examination in drill and one in riding. As they passed in all the other subjects, they were posted to districts and the District Superintendents concerned have been asked to see that the Cadets pass the necessary examinations before they are confirmed. The 5 Cadet Sub-Inspectors, who were permitted to rejoin the school for a further course of instruction at their own expense, passed in the subjects in which they had failed at the final examination and they were drafted out to districts. All the Cadets were examined in First Aid to the Injured and all were successful in earning the St. John's Ambulance Association's badge. The Civil Surgeon, Mandalay, who conducted the examination reported that the candidates were "extraordinarily proficient."

Further changes in the staff of Instructors were unavoidable and it is therefore very satisfactory that there were no failures. The conduct of the Cadets was very good. The buildings are on the whole in good order, but one of the barracks has cracked so badly that it was closed on the advice of the Public Works Department. The health of the Cadets was not good. One died of influenza and the percentage of the daily average number absent from duty was 2.30.

District training.—The number of literate subordinate officers and men is 12,381, or 88 per cent. of the total actual strength of 14,072. The number of Constables other than recruits trained during the year was 1,979, of whom 93 per cent. qualified.

Training of recruits.—The number of recruits under training was 2,032. One thousand one hundred and ninety-three appeared for examination and 1,123 passed. The number of casualties before the completion of the course of training was 508 and 9 recruits were discharged for failing to pass. Thus much money and time was wasted on 517 men who did not remain in the force.

The Deputy Inspector-General, Irrawaddy Range, when inspecting the Training Depot at Ma-ubin found it in a very unsatisfactory condition. A number of recruits were discovered to be very considerably under the standard height, 5 men being as much as 4 inches below the prescribed measurement. It is admittedly difficult to obtain recruits, but it is useless enlisting men of inferior physique unless they appear likely to develop under training.

In Magwe the standard of examination was raised with the result that the number of 1st class certificates obtained was less than usual. The careers of the successful men will be watched with a view to early promotion. Special classes for Head Constables were also held in this district with very satisfactory results.

Revolver Practice.—One thousand two hundred and thirty subordinate police-officers underwent the annual revolver course and the figure of merit obtained was 45, which is an improvement on the figures for previous years. A large number of officers were exercised in almost all districts, but the best district figure of merit was only 73 as compared with 89 in 1917. The inter-district shooting competition was again held at Mandalay and the prize for the best revolver shot was won by Maung Tin, Inspector of Police, with a score of 105.

Musketry.—Ten thousand and nineteen trained Constables and 1,427 recruits fired the annual course of musketry and the figure of merit obtained was 62. The above figures relate to the period from the 1st July 1917 to the 30th June 1918 and not to the calendar year 1918. Difficulty has hitherto been experienced by most officers in putting a sufficient number of men through the musketry course, because owing to climatic and other conditions it is only possible to carry out practice during the early and late months of the year. It was accordingly decided to alter the "Musketry year" so that the result of the dry weather training could be included in the returns for each year.

First Aid to the Injured.—Classes of instruction in First Aid were held in all districts except Akyab, Arakan Hill Tracts and Upper Chindwin. No course was held in Akyab as the services of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon could not be spared, while in Upper Chindwin no classes could be arranged as the men were engaged

on other duties. A number of officers and men attended the lectures which were given by Sub-Assistant Surgeons and 389 became entitled to wear the badge of the St. John's Ambulance Association.

Drill.—In most districts the Civil Police drilled with the Military Police at headquarters and also at out-stations where possible. A special class of instruction in drill was held at the Provincial Training School, Mandalay, for a certain number of Inspectors from districts in which for various reasons the officers were unable to devote any time to acquiring or keeping up their knowledge of drill. All the Inspectors who attended the class passed out successfully. The class was held as an experiment and was so successful that it will be continued. "Refresher" courses for Sub-Inspectors of Police will also be held at Mandalay.

Sport.—A Provincial football competition was again held for district and other Police teams and in the finals which were played in Mandalay, the competition was won by the Provincial Police Training School team, the Myaungmya District taking second place.

9. The amount allotted in the Police Budget under the head "Petty Buildings. Construction and Repairs" was Rs. 75,000 and was spent in executing repairs to existing quarters and constructing temporary cottages, etc., to meet urgent requirements. The amount entered in the Public Works Department Budget for the construction of permanent quarters for the Civil Police was Rs. 2,50,000 and quarters are now under construction in Tavoy, Akyab, Amherst, Prome, Tharrawaddy, Pegu, Mawlaik, Shwebo and Magwe.

The following works were completed during the year :—

(1) Quarters for 1 Inspector of Police, 4 Sub-Inspectors and 34 Constables at Mawlaik, Upper Chindwin District, at a cost of Rs. 47,845.

(2) Quarters at Tawa and Myitkyo, Pegu District, for 16 Head Constables and 9 Constables, costing Rs. 25,595 and Rs. 26,992 respectively.

(3) Quarters for 2 Head Constables and 36 Constables at Nawin, Prome District, costing Rs. 37,175.

(4) Quarters at Yelè, Petyè, Thabyègôn and Myanaung, Henzada District, at a cost of Rs. 31,762.

(5) A defensible lock-up and quarters for 1 Inspector, 4 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Non-Commissioned Officers and 19 Military Policemen at Kungyangôn, Hanthawaddy District, costing Rs. 68,378.

(6) Quarters for 2 Head Constables and 10 Constables at Thôngwa, Hanthawaddy District, costing Rs. 14,623.

(7) Quarters for 3 Head Constables and 13 Constables at Twante, Hanthawaddy District, costing Rs. 17,415.

(8) Quarters for Constables and Head Constables, Bassein District, costing Rs. 29,751.

The approximate amount spent during the year on the above projects was Rs. 1,15,064, which is in addition to the Rs. 2,50,000 provided for new works.

Progress in the construction of permanent quarters is necessarily slow and in the meantime a very large sum is spent yearly on the hiring of accommodation for the men which is both uneconomical and unsatisfactory from the point of view of discipline. The amount spent on account of house rents during 1918-19 was Rs. 69,735. In 1914, before my proposals were accepted and a building grant was regularly made, the rent charged was Rs. 1,09,300.

10. During the year none of the districts in the Arakan, Sagaing and Mandalay Divisions were inspected by me. Tours were made in Hanthawaddy, Prome, Pegu, Pyapôn, Thatôn, Amherst, Magwe, Thayetmyo and Myingyan Districts, and the Provincial Police Training School at Mandalay was also inspected by me.

The Deputy Inspector-General, Eastern Range, carried out inspections in Kyaukse, Meiktila, Yamèthin, Myingyan, Mergui, Northern and Southern Shan States, and he also inspected Hanthawaddy, Pegu, Prome and Toungoo before these districts were taken over by the Deputy Inspector-General, Pegu Range.

Owing to the irregularity of the steamer service on the Arakan coast the Deputy Inspector-General, Western Range, could not make any inspections in

the Arakan Division, but he inspected almost every other district in the remaining divisions in his Range.

The Deputy Inspector-General, Pegu Range, and the Deputy Inspector-General, Irrawaddy Range, visited and inspected all districts in their respective charges. Much valuable work was done by all these officers.

The Deputy Inspector-General for Railways and Criminal Investigation, Burma, inspected 14 Police offices, 14 Railway Police-stations and 2 Outposts and 30 District Police-stations and 2 Outposts. He also inspected the Yenangyaung Finger Print Bureau.

The Provincial Police Training School was inspected three times by the Deputy Inspector-General, Eastern Range, and once by the Deputy Inspector-General, Western Range.

The majority of District Superintendents inspected their offices, Training Depôts and all Police posts in their districts. In the Mandalay and Tavoy Districts a number of posts were not inspected. In the former district there is some reason for neglect, as not only were there several changes of officers but also the District Superintendent holds charge of the school in addition to his other duties. In Tavoy 1 Police-station and 4 Outposts were not inspected. It is quite probable that in this mining district the District Superintendent was better employed in important centres than visiting distant and somewhat inaccessible Outposts.

Most officers spent over half the year on tour. The largest number of days spent on tour was 275, 262 and 261 by the District Superintendents, Magwe, Shwebo and Pegu, respectively. Touring by the District Superintendent, Mergui, appears to have been quite inadequate, only 46 days having been spent away from headquarters. I am aware that Mr. Lee, who has been in charge since the 6th May 1917, had important duties at headquarters and as owing to the shortage of officers there was no Headquarters Assistant after the beginning of June, work which would ordinarily have been delegated to this officer had to be carried out personally by Mr. Lee. But after taking all this into consideration it appears to me that more time could and should have been spent on tour. In Pyapôn the District Superintendent was on tour for 135 days and the Deputy Inspector-General, Irrawaddy Range, notes that he does not consider that this is sufficient to enable an officer to acquaint himself thoroughly with the headmen and keep in touch with the surveillance of criminals. A number of officers are in the habit of paying flying visits to out-stations from headquarters and returning the same day. This may in certain instances be unavoidable, but it is desirable that tours should be as continuous as possible, in order that officers may obtain real information of what is going on in their charges.

PART II.—CRIME AND THE WORKING OF THE POLICE.

11. Several of the reviewing officers have written most interesting notes on

Conditions of the year—Causes of crime and success or failure of police work. these subjects.

Mr. Grahame, Commissioner, Pegu Division:—

General conditions were bad during the year 1918. Disastrous floods occurred in several places in May and again in August combined with baneful drought in June and part of July; rinderpest broke out in some districts, and a remarkably virulent wave of influenza everywhere, in addition to the usual other epidemics; money was scarce, trade dull, and prices high. With all these things to upset the people an increase of crime might have been expected. The very opposite occurred and there was a decrease in every district, exceeding 13 per cent. in Insein and Tharrawaddy and 16 per cent. in Prome.

Cattle theft decreased throughout the division except in Prome, the reduction in Insein being very considerable (over 50 per cent.). The reasons generally advanced for this happy fall in crime are better village administration, and better co-operation of headmen and villagers with the police. The District Superintendents of Police of Pegu and Tharrawaddy include Magistrates (probably meaning Township Magistrates) among the fellow workers for good. Probably in Tharrawaddy where the Deputy Commissioner was set free in 1916 and 1917 to thoroughly tour round and probe the inner depths of his district and re-organized the village administration with conspicuous success and remarkable results, the improvement in village administration is the chief cause of the fall in crime. In other districts good village administration has undoubtedly had a most valuable effect in keeping down crime. The number and total value of rewards given shows how important a share headmen and villagers take in police work. It is not at all uncommon for a case to be brought in complete by a headman, accused arrested and witnesses all present, when the First Information Report is laid. But, as Mr. Pennell of Prome points out, all keen officers are continually

struggling to reduce crime and the village administration has had no upheaval such as it had in Tharrawaddy. The village law has been well administered before and the improvement has not been so striking as to account entirely for the universal marked decrease in crime Other causes also have been at work. The campaign against opium and drink, in which of course village administration has a leading part, has been most valuable. This has come conspicuously to notice in Tharrawaddy but is being pursued in other districts also. Lieutenant-Colonel Nethersole gives an illustration of the connection between opium and dacoity. The adverse conditions of the year by reducing the amount of labour available increased the demand and improved the remuneration. This, as Lieutenant-Colonel Nethersole suggests, may be one of the causes that has reduced crime. The absence of a large number of able-bodied men in the various Burman units of the Army tended in the same direction by diminishing the supply and increasing the wages of labour. The removal by influenza and epidemics of some notorious criminals no doubt helped too. Certain local causes are apparent also. The breaking up of the Chaungzauk gang had an excellent effect on ordinary, as well as on violent crime in the Insein and Tharrawaddy Districts. The death of Nga So Pe and his lieutenant Tun U and break up of his dacoit gang did not take place till after the end of the year. The prosecution under the preventive sections of some leading *daings* (Chiefs or Managers) of cattle lifting gangs in the Insein District was one direct cause of the very remarkable decrease in cattle theft there. The arrest and conviction of four notorious successful cattle thieves in Hanthawaddy had a direct effect in that district. In Pegu the decrease in cattle thefts is attributed largely to watching the probable routes by which stolen cattle are generally taken to Thayetmyo, as it was suspected that they were disposed of to contractors for the supply of beef to Turkish prisoners. The fact that most of the worst members of the Gyaungwaing gang, which was notified as a criminal tribe in Police Department Notification No. 260, dated the 11th September 1918, are in jail helped to keep down crime in Hanthawaddy and Insein.

Many young Burmans commit crime of certain kinds from sheer exuberance of energy and love of adventure. Cattle theft especially seems to appeal to them. Robbery and dacoity with their need of courage and vigour are not without their sporting side. A strong public opinion should be able to guide the energy and enterprise into useful channels and make it a valuable asset to the nation. This is what Lieutenant-Colonel Nethersole has been working at in Tharrawaddy, in forming leagues of headmen, ten-house *gaung* and villagers. This is what Maung Ngwe Kaing has started in Pegu. This is what Mr. Pennell urges should be done for Prome through the agency of co-operative societies The causes of crime are various. Mr. Pennell has written a very good account of them in his note on the Prome report. Like Mr. Pennell I think that the first cause of crime is to be found in the character of the people, the chief factor being lack of self-control. The Burman gives way far too readily to the impulse of the moment and when he has started does not know how or when to stop. If he takes to opium, or gambling, or drink, he carries this to excess, not only at the time, but also as a habit. If he wishes to take revenge he does not stop at merely injuring but tries to kill the person against whom he has a real or fancied grievance. If asked to join in committing an offence he yields readily. When he has to earn his living, if there is difficulty in earning it honestly, he follows what appears to be the easiest path for the moment and tries to get something dishonestly The District Officers in Prome and Tharrawaddy are convinced that opium contributes to serious, as well as petty, crimes. It is not enough merely to forbid the Burman to take opium. Every effort must be made to see that it is not put in his way by loafers. So also with drink. The figures returned of the number of cases due to drink are no criterion whatever of the amount of crime that is due to drink. The Deputy Commissioner of Insein notes "the increase in the number of cases due to liquor is I fancy not a real increase. I have no doubt that liquor is responsible for a great deal of crime." The District Superintendent of Police of Prome expresses the same view at the end of section 16 of his report. Although for some reason or other it seems to be impossible to get full statistics recorded, I have been for many years convinced that drink was an extremely fruitful direct cause of crime. Not only does it cause innumerable hurt cases and other offences which would not have been committed had the offender been sober, but in many instances persons who wish to wipe out an insult deliberately get themselves up to the requisite pitch of recklessness by drinking beforehand. Robbers and dacoits do the same, and are particularly careful to fill the younger and more inexperienced members of the party with "Dutch courage" shortly before they reach the place that they propose to attack.

Mr. Casson, District Magistrate, Hanthawaddy :—

The Burman unfortunately now comes under an influence which, in many villages, is bad at the critical age 15—18 when character is made or marred.

Mr. Pennell, District Magistrate, Prome :—

I have pointed out more than once before, there is a very great deal to contend with—unintelligent investigation; the want of public spirit; the imperfect presentation of cases in Court; the cleverness of many of the criminals; the law's delays; the practice of tampering with witnesses; the want of courage in resisting malefactors; the fear on the part of witnesses of reprisals; the impossibility in present circumstances of getting the force up to strength; the over-elaborateness and unsuitability of the existing system of criminal procedure and the law of evidence; and the lamentable scepticism of the Courts. . . . Life in villages is drab and monotonous. Amusements are few. Many things are *verboten*. Work is hard all the year round in a large part of the district, and there are various unpopular village duties. The wasters to whom I have referred do harm in villages because they attract the young men in a not unnatural revolt against the system and often lead them to serious crime. The wholesome influences of the past, the influence of parents and elders, the influence of headmen, the influence of *pungyis*, the influence of Government officers, are no longer strong enough in many cases to counteract the sinister influence of these wasters. The decay of the salutary influences which I have referred to has helped to cause general deterioration of character. If, as I pray may be the case, the position of headmen is not tampered with in the reforms now under consideration, the influence of *thugyis* may be expected to revive in consequence of the amalgamation of jurisdictions. Bigger men will be got to serve. But, on the whole, personal influence has gone wrong. Many of the sanctions obtaining in more civilised countries hardly exist here now And the arrangements in jails so far from checking criminal tendencies actually encourage them, particularly through the failure to separate habitual under-trials and convicts from casuals. The Police have, as I have indicated, a hard task in getting criminals lodged in jail. It is pathetic to think that, having been so far successful, they are indirectly increasing crime owing to the probability of the moral contamination of the persons thus placed in jail One of the two principal causes of crime in this district is the character of the people. The people are full of bravado and vanity; impetuous on the one side and inert on the other; extravagant, irresponsible and possessed of a strong gambling instinct. When primed with drink, they are quarrelsome and reckless—as a Burman Magistrate remarked the other day, "like must-*elephants*." There is a want of understanding in them of the comparative heinousness of crimes.

There is a want of public sentiment against crime and against association with persons who have been in jail. I mentioned above a number of causes which make police work difficult. The gambling spirit leads a Burman to commit crime, on the chance of escaping punishment owing to the existence of these factors.

Mr. Wallace, Commissioner, Irrawaddy Division :—

With regard to preventing and dealing with crime I think the division has done extremely well this year I think most people are ready to admit that the root of most of the crime in Burma is the inherent tendency of the Burman to give way to every form of self-indulgence and his inability to restrain his passions. Drink and gambling are only two forms of his self-indulgence, but they both largely account for crimes of violence in this province I believe that very few murders and murderous assaults are committed without the aid of alcohol. Many criminals take drink "in order to make themselves brave" before starting on an expedition to rob or break into a house or commit a dacoity or cut down a divorced wife. In most cases nothing is said of the preliminary drink in the courts and so the case is not reported as being due to that cause. A drunken Burman is almost always a criminal and drink and gambling lead to most of the crime in the country.

Mr. Jamieson, District Magistrate, Bassein :—

I would add that excellent police work, as is shown by improved detection all round, has contributed greatly to the decrease. It has also been repeatedly impressed on civil executive officers that they must co-operate and consult freely with police-officers As regards causes of crime I am submitting a separate report and I will only remark here that I agree that opium, drink and gambling more especially, the two latter are the most fruitful immediate causes of crime though they are not I think the main underlying causes which I think are rather to be found in the rise in the standard of living and the impact of Western ideas on a people endowed with the peculiar characteristics of the Burman on whom they have a particularly unsettling effect.

U Po Hla, District Magistrate, Pyapön :—

Gambling is common in this district. It is indulged in by all classes, countenanced by village headmen and undoubtedly by many of the Police also. No doubt, gambling is responsible for theft and for a portion of serious crime In some instances all the wealth of a Burman is staked and when he finds himself a pauper and on the verge of starvation he has no other alternative but to resort to the commission of crime. Gambling leads to theft, robbery and dacoity. It also leads to murders and hurt cases, as sudden quarrels often take place there. Strict measures are necessary to put a stop to it. Cock-fighting and buffalo-fighting are the favourite games here and though forbidden by law are still indulged in, more or less openly in outlying villages soon after harvest It is an admitted fact that most Burmans are lazy and instead of employing their time in improving their possessions they prefer to give themselves up to indolent repose and spend the day in talking, smoking and chewing betel or in playing different kinds of games The sale of opium and drugs and drinks is a great factor that goes towards both the increase of crime and general poverty. Money that can be saved or invested is wasted on opium, drugs and drink and the indulgence therein leads to crime. Drink is the cause of murder and hurt cases and the consumption of opium leads to petty thefts. Drink is also often resorted to just before the commission of dacoity and robbery. If a Burman has had a little liquor he becomes easily excited at a petty quarrel and his first action is to pick up a dangerous weapon or anything near him and fall upon the nearest person. He seldom thinks of the consequences of his action.

Mr. Christie, Commissioner, Tenasserim Division :—

But one can see that it is this unbridled license that is in the opinion of most officers the salient cause of crime. In most Western countries the dangers of excess are understood by the majority and pleasures are taken in moderation Respect for age, obedience to authority, and recognition of the duty of service are now scouted as useless and no limit is put to the gratification of the senses, the pleasure of the moment and hedonism in its grossest form, but fear of personal punishment. Luxury is nothing more than an inability to appreciate indirect blessings in the face of immediate satisfaction of the senses. Thus it is that the Burman flies to liquor, opium and gambling, and so he will continue to do until he learns by a long course of suffering and misery that there is a purer enjoyment which he is at present incapable of realizing How often is it urged that we must not deprive him of means of enjoyment and that village life is dull. Of course it is, when we treat him in his village like a child, and ask him to find amusement where he can, and not where he ought. With our insane attachment to the village system, we deprive him of all legitimate scope for his faculties and tendencies, and incite him to follow a course of vice and indulgence The psychology of the Burman, it is said, is responsible for crime, and no doubt he has suffered less in this land of plenty by his errors than his Indian brothers, and is ignorant of the trouble that persistence in their repetition will bring, but that does not lessen our responsibility. We cannot prevent the use of liquor and opium, and the excitement of gambling, but we can reduce the temptation and we can substitute more harmless pleasures and more permanent interests With the exception of the Deputy Commissioner, Favy, who finds gambling the greatest vice, it is drink on which all Deputy Commissioners especially fasten, and which is the Burman's greatest curse. The picture drawn by the District Superintendent of Police, Thatön, of the parade of the police at Martaban, where each man held out a bucket or a tin to receive his dole of toddy, is grotesque, but with the headman and police apathetic and offences against the Excise law regarded as venial by the public, there is a stiff struggle in front of reformers. Alone the Excise staff is helpless and drinking will not be abolished by prohibition, but the law and its upholders will prove a great support when once the will of the people is made clear on its side. Public opinion can be formed by village committees, and we should at least have then some machinery which temperance promoters could use. When however, we license liquor shops against the wish of the people, as we have done recently in Thatön, with the express object of reducing illicit consumption, we indicate a greater interest in the revenue than the moral welfare of the people, and need hardly wonder at their aberration.

The next most serious cause of crime is said to be gambling, which we can reduce, if we wish, in precisely the same way as drinking Deputy Commissioners have it in their power in like manner to reduce the amount of gambling in their districts, but some unfortunately encourage it, from a mistaken zeal for sport. It is said that people will gamble and will drink, and always have done so. They have also committed murder from the time of Cain, but we do not therefore excuse the crime. It is the temptation that we should remove, and the vice would then decrease. Thousands flock to a bullock cart race, who would not otherwise spend that time in patch and toss. Opium is the third vice, but I have dealt with the Favy Officer's arguments elsewhere, and see no reason to change my opinion that hawking is rife especially in view of the remarks of such officers as Messrs. Stevenson, Jennings and Dunbar.

In my opinion the number of both opium shops and liquor shops in Burma should be much reduced, and the price of opium should be raised. It must be remembered too that Mr. Stevenson has had long experience of Chinamen in Rangoon and Mergui. The principle underlying the early closing proposals is sound enough, but not perhaps capable of uniform application.

Maung Kyaw Dun, District Magistrate, Thaton :—

The pay of police constables is so low that it does not attract a good class of men to join the police force. . . . The pay and prospects of the Sub-Inspectors of Police and the Head Constables also require to be improved so that they may discharge their duty more honestly. . . . If an impartial enquiry is made to know how these police-officers get their food in the course of their tours within their own jurisdiction I think it will be found that they have generally to place themselves under the obligation of some one in the village they visited to get their food, as they cannot afford to spend money on it out of their scanty pay. The criminals are not slow to get round such police-officers by entertaining them through their friends. . . . I have been in this district for many years. The principal causes of crimes appear to me to be—(1) Drink, (2) Opium, (3) Gambling, (4) Strong desire to enjoy luxuries, (5) The existence of jungle and forests which afford good hiding places for stolen cattle and (6) Economical conditions.

Mr. Brander, District Magistrate, Tavoy :—

Again with the cosmopolitan population of Tavoy it is hard to collect evidence. The Chinese Sub-Inspectors have not been a success. Some of the Indians have been most useful, but so many different races come to Tavoy from India that even a good linguist is at a loss when dealing with a Malayan or a Chittagonian. Another factor is the considerable sums of money earned by those previously living in want. These are never banked. They are kept in frail houses, in safes which the daring burglar generally compels the owner of the house to open. The shortage of men in the police, the large numbers of young recruits in their ranks, the lack of experience all tend to facilitate the method of the criminal. But these are all reasons why the criminal can commit offences with strong chances of success and not why he is a criminal. The criminal in Tavoy is of two classes and by the criminal I do not mean the man who offends once or twice by reason of passion or drink against law but the man who either makes of crime a profession or who seeks from time to time to retrieve his losses at gambling by theft.

The first class is that of the professional criminal who has drifted here from other places because he has heard it is a happy hunting ground or because he desired to escape from the overpressing attentions of the police in his own district. His numbers are not as yet large and he is hampered naturally by his lack of inside knowledge of the people and their habits. The other class is the Tavoyan. He is of mixed ancestry—was apparently subjected at various periods in history to attacks from the North and East by invaders who massacred many of the inhabitants—he has lived a life of isolation for many years, being content with local produce and rarely desirous of leaving his native place. The penal settlement which was established here in the middle of the 19th century must have left behind a number of convicts who settled in Tavoy. A tendency to lawlessness has not been unnoticed in the residents of the district as in the 1888 rising.

The people by reason of the mining industry have had a new world opened out to them. They have seized their opportunities and become rich. Others have been attracted by the unnatural excitement of vices like gambling and inebriety, while a certain number have taken advantage of the facilities for crime afforded by an influx of wealth into a hitherto comparatively poor district.

These are some of the economic and other factors at work which I think may be said to be producing the criminal. But there is another factor which I think tends in the same direction. The Burman with many excellent qualities—amongst which is a love for brightness and joy—frequently displays a characteristic which is an exaggeration of the quality mentioned. His liking for bright colours, for the pleasures of the *pué* very often degenerates into a perversion of that characteristic and becomes sheer love of excitement and perhaps this is not to be wondered at when the ordinary life of a villager is analysed. At its best it is scarcely a high road to wealth. It is a round of hard work amidst a somewhat miserable environment. Very little excitement comes the way of the young man. He may be sober-minded and regard contentment as his aim in life. He marries early and probably settles down on his parents' land living as they did before him. He has few intellectual pursuits except that of discussing his neighbour's affairs. He may as he grows older think of his religion; in his youth he rarely turns to its consolations. He rarely reads a book or paper. He plays no games. His chief excitements are marriages, funerals and *pués*. He is interested in his family and may make very considerable sacrifices to send his children to good schools. The son learns something of the ways of the town and brings back with him a feeling of discontent. He has no longer the recreation ground where he can exercise his physical strength and learn to control himself in the excitement of the game. He has not until lately had any outlet in the army for that spirit of adventure which is the heritage of youth. He has been to cinematograph performances and dramatic entertainments of a kind previously unknown to him. He has possibly sown his wild oats in the slums of Rangoon. But even if he has not been as far as that, the seeds of discontent have found a ready soil and on his return to his village he looks around for some form of excitement which will take the place of the games and pleasures to which he has accustomed himself. He has not behind him long generations of men trained in self-restraint and in respect for authority. He hears of the local illicit still and meets in the course of his search for some excitement to act as a counterblast to the boring nature of his existence a man to whom his fellows show respect, a man who boasts of his crimes, who brags of his successes with women and who laughs at authority in the guise of the headman or police constable. The youth is led to seek further excitement in a career of crime by which he hopes to make enough money to supply his now jaded appetite for pleasure with fresh terms of excitement. My strong belief is that more crime arises out of the dullness of the ordinary villager's life than we realise; and the remedy may not be far to seek. Every village should have its recreation ground and sports such as football and hockey should be encouraged. Boat-racing if it could be purified of gambling would also provide a stimulus to healthy competition. My suggestions are perhaps not wholly applicable to Tavoyan conditions but with modifications resulting from the sudden growth of the wolfram industry, from the introduction of motor-cars, cinematograph halls and *pués* on a large scale and from the increase of wealth, from the gambling spirit evoked partly by the Chinese coolies' tribute methods of winning wolfram, the effect has been in my opinion the same—the creation of an unhealthy environment for the growth of the race. Our policy should be to provide adequate facilities for amusements of a kind at once inspiring in themselves and health-giving.

Mr. Stevenson, District Magistrate, Mergui :—

The causes of crime are numerous and complicated and in the present state of this vale of tears cannot be eliminated at a moment's notice. But there is no reason why the drink problem should not be tackled. The District Superintendent of Police says that there were 28 cases due to drink during the year.

I am afraid I cannot accept this figure. Drink in this district is the most fruitful cause of crime, and I do not think I am exaggerating when I say that half the crime in the district can be put down to its account. Case after case comes before me under section 326, Indian Penal Code, and in every one of them drink is the cause of the crime, and I find the same cause lurking in many cases that come before me in revision or otherwise. There is in fact a deplorable amount of drunkenness in the district; the people lead a rough life in the mines or on the sea and probably need stimulants, while *dhanye* is everywhere to hand from the long stretches of *dhani* gardens along the *chanungs* throughout the district. Local conditions indeed make the problem a difficult one, but until means are found of decreasing drunkenness I do not think crime will decrease. This is perhaps not the place in which to discuss what steps should be taken to reduce drunkenness, but the recent proposal to curtail the hours of vend in licensed shops is a step in the right direction though this of course would only be effective in a locality such as large towns where the traffic can be controlled by the excise or police staffs. But the licensed shops are only a small part of the problem; there are in addition the wide sources of illicit supply.

Another fruitful source of crime is opium. The physical conditions of the district make hawking easy and I have but little doubt that Chinese consumers make the most of their opportunities in lucratively retailing to the native population the opium they are allowed to purchase at Government shops. For a check on their own consumption is practically impossible, and the present system merely results in their occupying a privileged position. Here too special measures are necessary; but I fail to see why we can't do what China herself did. I advocated this years ago and I still advocate it.

Of these two causes of crime drink is the more potent cause in this district. As a rule drink leads to violent crime but opium sapping the vitality of a man makes him into a petty criminal in the milder forms of offences against the laws. And thus we have 16 murders in the year all more or less due to drink and on the other hand a quantity of petty thefts due to the opium habit, all of which in happier conditions would not have occurred. For it does not seem to me that the people are generally criminally disposed.

Mr. Baum, District Magistrate, Akyab :—

The increase in offences against property is stated to be due to better reporting and I believe that this is true to some extent. But it must also have been due to the difficult economic conditions which prevailed throughout the year. The Akyab District depends entirely on agriculture and this year the crop was sold at a loss. In consequence money was very scarce. Wages of labourers dropped in most parts of the district by 33 per cent. The prices of important commodities such as clothing rose considerably. Illicit opium—almost a necessity to some Arakanese—could only be obtained with difficulty and then at Rs. 5 per *tola*. Influenza, which broke out at the end of the year, carried off 20,000 of the people and prostrated very many more. Altogether the year was one which will be long remembered in Arakan. The causes of crime were discussed with Subdivisional Officers as soon as the report was received. It was agreed that dacoities are generally the work of gamblers—very often men with previous convictions—who got other gamblers or opium consumers to join them. Robberies are committed by village bullies as opportunity offers. Ordinary theft is usually ascribed to opium—with which the whole district is soaked. It is not so much the work of labourers, as of men who never do any regular work but who always refer to themselves as labourers. Offences against the body are in the opinion of all officers mainly due to drink and want of education. Gambling, opium and drink are, however, only influences which increase the volume of crime. The real causes are defective education, want of ambition, laziness and extravagance. Abuse, cattle trespass, disputes about land, gambling losses and the like are not really sufficient motives for the use of the *dah*. But until the people are better educated and a change is effected in public opinion, they will always be regarded as such.

Similarly in a district like Akyab there is no good reason for a hopeless outlook on life on the part of the labouring classes from whom criminals are mainly recruited. The soil is fertile; population scarce and labour much in demand. In spite of this, one never finds the labourer rising to the position of a tenant or the tenant rising to that of a land-owner. The changes which take place are entirely in the other direction. Owners work their lands with hired labour; contract debts (thanks to the abundant credit facilities offered by Arakanese money-lenders in Akyab Town) and sink to the rank of tenants. Tenants for similar reasons become labourers. Without any ambition or hope in life they make no effort to improve themselves and if they have once contracted the opium habit, it is not long before they come to the notice of the police. Education may bring about a change in one or two ways. If it teaches self-control and industry in addition to dissatisfaction with present conditions, the change will be for the good. If it merely awakens the people to a sense of their condition without supplying the means or desire to improve it, we may expect something like organized crime. There is none at present because the poorer classes acquiesce in their lot. They have not sufficient energy to revolt just as they have not sufficient to improve themselves.

Mr. Fraser, Commissioner, Arakan Division, writing about the Akyab District says :—

I agree generally with the District Magistrate's interesting review of the causes of crime. The Akyab District depends entirely on agriculture and this year the crop was sold at a loss. It needs little imagination to realise what a tragedy was involved in such a situation; landlords unable to recover rents, tenants unable to repay their way, labourers unable to obtain employment or compelled to put up with largely reduced wages, and every other class of the population from the traders in the town to the bazaar-sellers in the village hard put to it to earn a living.

The extent of the impoverishment of the district is illustrated to some extent by the fact that in the 18 months ending August 1918 over 25 lakhs rupees worth of gold ornaments had been exported from Akyab to India and the drain was still going on.

Under these circumstances it is marvellous that there was not a much greater increase in cognizable crime and I regard the comparatively small amount of violent crime as highly satisfactory. Robberies in particular are unusually few considering the amount of money carried out of the district annually by the thousands of Chittagonian coolies returning for the most part overland with their earnings from reaping and ploughing.

Mr. Cooke, Commissioner, Sagaing Division :—

The immediate causes of crime are as usual drink, gambling and women. The division is fairly free from organised crime though Sagaing District has suffered to a certain extent. This is attributable in part to its proximity to Mandalay. The comparative criminality of Burma was discussed in last year's report. In my opinion it is due to the childishness of the Burman character and its liability to sudden gusts of passion. Only education can mend matters and that will take several generations.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bowen, District Magistrate, Mōnywa:—

As regards all this concern over the criminality of the Burman, I think that, in busying ourselves so much with statistics and the odious comparisons that result, we are in danger of losing sight of the Burman himself altogether. We who know him cannot regard him as a hopeless criminal—his crime is seldom organized,* seldom premeditated, on the contrary it is mostly absurdly childish. Personally, I think the lack of controlling forces in his religion and in the customs of his country has much to say to it. He has no traditions, no caste, no creed, no standards or ideals, not even so much as public opinion to consider, for he who has not the wit to be a knave is something of a fool in the eye of the Burman! In discipline and the education of his womenkind, who play so large part, lies his only hope of salvation.

Mr. Drury, Commissioner, Meiktila Division:—

Myingyan North and Meiktila failed for want of proper village administration. Senior officers did not realize the state of affairs which was a gradual process extending over some years and getting from bad to worse. Cattle thieves and dacoits in the affected districts worked in gangs which had terrorized the people and it was evident that strong measures were necessary. . . . Conferences of headmen in groups have been organized but it depends upon the Subdivisional Officers and Deputy Commissioners whether life is put into the movement. . . . There is no difficulty in dealing with occasional and casual crime but when gangs of criminals get the upper hand as they have done in Myingyan North Subdivision and Meiktila, it shows that not only is the police work bad, but that Civil Officers have failed to keep in touch with their charges. The Subdivisional Officer is in a better position than any other to keep in touch with the spirit of the people. He should be able to see that *Thugyis* do their work, i.e., keep down gambling and drinking and see their villagers do not harbour bad characters. . . . The causes of crime may be summarized. (1) The moral weakness of the Burmans' character combined with lack of discipline, want of restraint by public opinion. (2) Drink, gambling and opium. Punishment does not follow crime with any reasonable certainty, in fact, in the case of members of gangs who are assisted by their gang members, supporters, relations, criminal lawyers, etc., the chances are probably 10 to 1 against conviction. As has been shown by Lieutenant-Colonel Nethersole's work in Tharrawaddy, a great deal can be done to prevent crime by enlisting the co-operation of headmen and the best village elements on the side of law and order. Villagers, who would help in work of this kind, would shrink from giving evidence in cases to secure convictions. Attendance at our courts is unpopular besides being inconvenient. It is dangerous in view of reprisals if the accused gets off and villagers are puzzled and suspicious at the frequency with which he does get off. The result is ordinarily 10 bad hats will rule a village with 100 houses.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bigg-Wither, District Magistrate, Yamèthin:—

I have read the remarks in paragraph 4 of the Resolution of the Police Administration Report for 1917 with interest. I fully agree that the prevention of crime depends on a district officer's thorough knowledge of his district combined with the effective co-operation between headmen and police and I have been acting up to this belief for some years and with the result that serious crime has decreased by about 60 per cent., violent crimes from 72 to about 30, cattle thefts from 134 to 51, all cognizable cases from 1,619 to 998 and cognizable cases of the more serious kind (Classes I to V) from 1,225 to 661 in spite of our estimated increase in the population of 240,000, in spite of the war and all the disturbance it caused in spite of several bad seasons and a large area of precarious tracts, in spite of firms' unguarded timber camps like those of Messrs. McGregor and the Upper Burma Wood Company, in spite of outbreaks of plague, cholera and latterly influenza which meant large numbers vacating to unfenced and unguarded areas for considerable periods and in spite of the fact that this is the border district of Upper and Lower Burma where the criminals of both settled ready to step over into the British or Burman border as necessity arose. . . . I of course fully agree that there are antecedent and primary causes that dispose to crime and that we must try to remove these causes. Prevention is our first duty. I have at the Inspector-General of Police's invitation stated in a note for the last Police Conference what I consider some of these causes to be. I still hold to this opinion and it is as follows: I believe the main causes of crime, owing to the utter lack of discipline, power of restraint and ready response or rather extreme susceptibility of the average Burman to whatever is put before him are (a) gambling, (b) drink and opium, (c) *pwès*, (d) evil society, (e) hasty temper, (f) poverty and (g) facilities afforded for crime.

(a) *Gambling*.—This is very prevalent in all forms and the number of cases brought to courts are no criterion at all of the extent of this evil. Burmans tell me they learn to gamble from their childhood and soon begin to believe that this is the easiest means of making money. In the end to recoup losses recourse is had to misappropriation, cheating, theft, robbery, etc. Great secrecy is observed regarding this gambling and it is often run by skilful experienced men who can defy detection in many ways. These men not infrequently buy up police, headmen and Township Officers. The Burman's inherent tendency to gamble is assiduously fostered by Chinamen with whom and with Shans there is much affinity. The Burman is a born gambler, the Chinaman is a born gambler and cheat and the latter is in this country to make money quickly. In the Chinese clubs gambling goes on incessantly and Burmans or any one else are admitted for the purpose of gambling once the Chinese are assured they are above suspicion of being informers. The *pwès* habitually held in front of these clubs and associations are I am credibly informed but a blind to cover the real business of gambling that goes on inside and on which these Chinamen partly depend for a living. I believe these clubs and associations have become very rich and use their funds unhesitatingly to buy off prosecutions or support those prosecuted and to pay the fines of those convicted. Chinamen have penetrated to every part of Burma and immigration is likely to increase, for they can and do get rich quickly, they enter readily into temporary marriages with Burmese women and soon obtain great influence over the Burman who, extraordinarily plastic and exceptionally susceptible as he is to any sort of influence and with his love of "fun," lack of education and moral discipline, falls an easy prey to the astute and wily Chinaman.

(b) *Drink and opium*.—Drinking is by far the greater curse. Much that I have said about the connection between gambling, Chinamen and Burmans applies with equal force to drink. The Burman with his idle life falls a ready victim. Toddy abounds, a taste for other alcoholic liquors is being steadily fostered and acquired. Chinese hold most of the liquor and opium licenses and as I have said they are here to make money. The question of Excise administration is a very difficult one. Consumers increase with good harvests and high wages and decrease with poor seasons and bad earnings. Prohibition is not practical. If we put the pressure on licit consumption too much we shall only greatly foster illicit consumption. The first duty of the Excise Department is to effectively check and not encourage illicit trade.

* Inquiries in the past three years show that this view is mistaken. There are organized gangs with ramifications and connections in many districts.

Suggested remedies.—If the general principle of maximum revenue and minimum consumption is to be adhered to the preventive establishment must be strengthened and its pay and prospects improved. As in the case of most of the other evils the education of public opinion is the main remedy and this can be fostered by getting headmen and elders of influence to set their faces against illicit practices and by encouraging private individuals and associations to do all they can to discourage the use of all forms of intoxicants. Liquor licenses should be restricted to British subjects. I would abolish the preferential treatment to non-Burmans under the Opium rules

(e) *Hasty temper, passion, temperament.*—The Burman is readily provoked and readily acts. But he is susceptible to straight talk and here again a proper education including much more athletics and the creation of a decent public opinion are the only remedies I can suggest. It is the Burman's temperament that is the most potent cause of his criminal acts.

(f) *Poverty.*—Poverty and really straitened circumstances tend to crime, but those so driven are easily caught and of very little account and they can be easily watched and helped.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bigg-Wither in his interesting review shows how and where we have failed to cope with crime in Burma, I regret that space does not permit me to quote more.

Some of the opinions quoted are those of Burman officers. The others are those of English officers with vast experience of Burma and the Burmans. It is apparent that the prevalence of crime in this province is due mainly to the character of the Burmans. As Mr. Wallace briefly puts it: "the inherent tendency of the Burman to give way to every form of self indulgence and his inability to restrain his passion."

Gambling on a large scale, organized by professional gamblers, can be suppressed, if the officials charged with its suppression are paid sufficiently well to place them above temptation. Opium cannot be entirely kept out of the country for smuggling is lucrative, but if the possession of this drug was absolutely prohibited there would not be the quantity available for consumption that there now is. So long as toddy trees abound the use of intoxicating liquors cannot be prevented, but much can be done and in my opinion should be done to reduce the number of licensed and unlicensed drinking places. It will be said that if there is too much interference there is danger that worse will happen. Cocaine has a hold on the country already and it and many other drugs can be easily smuggled. Strong and well paid Excise and Customs staffs could do much, especially if aided by public opinion. If public opinion can be awakened in such districts as Tharrawaddy and Yamethin, it can be awakened and kept alive elsewhere. I do not think therefore that a probable future danger should deter Government from doing all in its power to cope with the evils which already exist. Suppression will be costly. Much revenue will be sacrificed and a heavy expenditure involved not merely on increasing the pay and number of officials, but in providing better education for the masses.

12. The maps exhibiting the ratio of crime to population during the year 1918 are attached at the end of this report. Attached to the report of the two previous years were maps showing averages of crime committed in a series of years. A graph has also been prepared showing the incidence of crime for the past 20 years under Ordinary theft, Cattle theft, Dacoity (all sections), Robbery and Murder.

The total number of true cases reported was 44,519 or 1,138 fewer than in 1917. The main decreases were in Class II (386) and Class V (762). In Class III there was an increase of 55 cases due to an increase in the number of cases against serial No. 29 (Lurking house-trespass, etc.). There is but little variation in the total of Class VI but in the details there is a decrease of 603 cases under Public Nuisances and an increase of 770 cases under Special and Local laws. This is mainly due to an increase of offences under the Excise Act. It is to be noted that under the new Act, No. V of 1917, Excise cases are now cognizable.

In Class I the number of cases fell by 52. In Class II murders fell by 20, rape by 61, grievous hurt by 40 and ordinary hurt by 135. In Class III dacoities decreased by 5 and robberies by 26. In Class V cattle theft and ordinary theft dropped by 549 and 152 cases respectively.

The divisions which are responsible for the decrease in the Provincial figures for crime are Pegu and Tenasserim, the remainder all showing slight increases, headed by Meiktila and Sagaing.

Statement
A, Part I.

In Classes II and III which embrace the more serious forms of crime there were 11,147 cases or 331 fewer than in 1917. The Pegu Division shows a decrease of 352 cases and the Irrawaddy Division 91.

The total number of offences under Classes IV and V was 17,297 which falls short of the number dealt with in the previous year by 799. Here again the Pegu Division leads the way with a decrease of 776 cases followed by the Irrawaddy Division with 274. All other divisions show slight increases with the exception of Magwe.

The reduction of 633 cases in Classes IV and V in Tharrawaddy during 1917 has been maintained in no uncertain fashion and a further reduction of 288 cases in these classes is shown during 1918, while in all classes crime is less by 546 cases. The reductions include 5 murders, 7 dacoities, 12 robberies, 112 cattle thefts and 177 ordinary thefts. Prome (506) and Amherst (1,102) also report large decreases, mainly in Class VI.

Regarding the increase in Toungoo, the Commissioner of Tenasserim writes:—

No doubt peculiar distress due to floods or drought will lead to crime but we suffer comparatively little in this country on this account, and I am inclined to doubt whether it is an adequate explanation of the increase of crime in Toungoo. It seems much more likely that this is due to some error or corruption of the police, to our faulty system of justice, to the vagaries of Magistrates, and the extraordinarily high standard of evidence which is required by the Chief Court. My experience has been that the variations in crime in every district are due to many factors, and that it is impossible to ascribe them to one, or even as a rule to know the chief. Much injustice has been done in the past by assuming that the Deputy Commissioner or District Superintendent of Police is directly responsible and deserves praise or blame as the figures go up or down.

As regards the last sentence although it must be admitted that fluctuations of crime will occur in the most efficiently administered districts, past history shows that large increases in any district are usually due to maladministration though this and its result are not always apparent at once. One of the most powerful factors in the reduction and prevention of crime is co-operation between Civil Executive Officers and the Police. The three districts in which these elements have been most prominent in the past few years are Tharrawaddy, Bassein and Yamethin and the effects are now marked.

13. The total number of cases finally dealt with by the Police omitting all cases shown as "False," "Mistaken" and "Pending" was 38,439, which is practically the same figure as that of 1917. The number of cases convicted was 25,279 or 66 per cent.

Excluding Class VI and all cases which were compounded and in which the accused died or became insane, etc., the total number of true cases remaining to be dealt with was 24,078. Of these 13,631 or 54 per cent. were convicted. The number of cases acquitted or discharged was 2,177, while 8,670 cases remained undetected. Myaungmya again shows the best results from among the heavier districts with 70 per cent. of convictions. Ma-ubin also did well and there were improvements in Mergui, Palökku and Myikyna. There was a further falling off in Tavoy, and Toungoo and Henzada were less successful than in the previous year. The worst results in the province are shown by the Salween District where the volume of crime is very small. Detection in Meiktila, Katha and the Southern Shan States was very poor.

Court Cases.—Once again 84 per cent. of the cases sent to Court under Classes I to V were convicted and for the second year in succession every case sent for trial in the Ruby Mines District resulted in conviction.

Persons.—The number of persons dealt with under all classes was 53,703, of whom 50,159 were tried and 33,117 were convicted. The ratios of persons convicted to those dealt with and tried are 62 and 66 respectively. In Classes I to V 31,893 persons were tried. In this number are included 1,252 persons concerned in cases which were finally compounded. Excluding this number from the total 58 per cent. were convicted. Myaungmya was the most successful among the larger districts, while good results are shown by Akyab, Insein, Prome, Ma-ubin, Pyapön and Toungoo. Pegu shares with Magwe the distinction of being the least successful district in the province. The explanation proffered by the District Superintendent, Pegu, is by no means convincing and special steps must be taken to supervise and improve the prosecution of cases in Court. If neighbouring

districts are able to secure better results there can be no reason why Pegu alone should fail.

Refusals to investigate.—Out of 59,472 cognizable cases reported to the Police 1,929 or 3 per cent. were refused investigation under section 157 (b), Code of Criminal Procedure. In Prome the percentage of refusals was high, while in Myitkyina it appears to have been rather excessive. The District Superintendent has commented on the matter in his report and gave the question his personal attention.

14. The following table shows the volume of violent crime for the past seven years. The figures include cases dealt with direct by Magistrates:—

Statement
A, Parts I &
II.

Offices.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Murder by dacoits ...	22	10	5	11	6	12	10
Murder by robbers ...	24	17	23	14	19	25	16
Murder by poison ...	1	2	3	3	1	...	2
Other murders ...	483	420	406	446	461	471	460
Attempts at murder ...	71	62	74	89	79	57	59
Culpable homicide ...	80	109	97	93	93	109	113
Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	210	184	128	196	215	194	183
Robberies ...	531	529	473	492	488	534	508
House-breaking, sections 458, 459 and 460, Indian Penal Code.	85	105	87	87	107	101	99
Total ...	1,507	1,438	1,296	1,431	1,469	1,503	1,456

There has thus been a decrease of 47 cases. Once again Upper Burma shows an increase of 21 cases. In the Meiktila Division there was a rise of 32 cases and in the Magwe Division the increase amounted to 14. In Lower Burma there was a general decrease of 68 cases. Substantial decreases are shown by Insein 29, Tharrawaddy 27, Henzada 25, Hanthawaddy 22. The largest number of violent crimes committed in any one district was 107 in Prome.

The number of true cases actually dealt with by the Police was 1,446 and of these 899 were sent for trial and 583 were convicted. The percentage of convictions to cases dealt with is 40 and that of convictions to cases tried is 55.

Two thousand five hundred and ninety-two persons were finally dealt with, 2,038 were sent for trial and 942 or 36 per cent. of those dealt with and 46 per cent. of those tried were convicted. The results in detection both as regards cases and persons are less satisfactory than those of the previous year, but the proportion of property recovered was nearly double that of 1917.

Excluding the lighter districts, Myaungmya was the most successful in detection while good results are shown by Akyab, Insein, Bassein, Pakòkku and Yamethin. In Sandoway results are worse than ever. Henzada, Salween, Tavoy and Meiktila were also very unsuccessful, the percentage of detected cases in no instance being more than 26.

Firearms were used in 126 cases including 85 dacoities as against 134 in the previous year. Thayetmyo heads the list with 19 cases. The gangs of Nga Kala and Po Set and Po Kyan and Tun Wa are said to have been responsible for the majority of these cases in the earlier part of the year. In both Prome and Amherst firearms were used in 10 cases. In the Magwe Division there is an increase of 11 such cases.

District Superintendents do not comment very fully on the number of cases in which they personally supervised the investigation of violent crimes. In the majority of districts the scenes of the more important cases were visited personally by the District Superintendent. I do not recede from the opinion I have often expressed that real attention paid to important cases is better than a flying visit which results in little good, to a large number, but in the following districts I consider that more scenes of crime should have been visited. In Akyab, where there were 52 true cases, only 8 were visited by the District Superintendent. In Insein 16 were visited out of 53, in Hanthawaddy 20 out of 57, Toungoo 26 out of 71, Tavoy 12 out of 36, and Amherst 8 out of 33.

Statement
A, Parts I &
II.

15. *Murders*.—Four hundred and eighty-seven true cases of murder were dealt with by the Police, a reduction of 20 cases.

Violent crime, Class II. One case was reported direct to a Magistrate. Of the 487 cases dealt with 268 were sent for trial and 134 were convicted. The ratio of cases convicted to those dealt with and tried was 28 per cent. and 50 per cent., respectively, as against 31 per cent. and 55 per cent. in the previous year. Six hundred and eighty-five persons were dealt with of whom 488 were tried and 165 convicted. The results are much worse than in 1917.

The difficulties in the successful prosecution of murder cases are many. One of the chief is the great delay which occurs before cases reach the Sessions Court. As pointed out by the District Superintendent, Bassein, where the average duration of murder cases during 1918 is said to have been 3 months and 27 days, witnesses cannot be expected to remember what occurred sufficiently accurately to withstand skilled cross-examination, especially when, as, indeed was the fact, many of the cases took place while the principal actors and witnesses were all under the influence of drink. The District Superintendent, Meiktila, quotes one case which occurred on the 26th of December 1917. It was sent for trial on 11th January 1918 and was finally disposed of in the Sessions Court on the 16th July.

The districts in which murders were most prevalent are Prome 45, Henzada 42, Tharrawaddy 35, Pegu 27. In Minbu there was an increase of 10 cases, in Yamethin 9 and in Prome and Ma-ubin 7 each. Tharrawaddy shows a further decrease, the number of cases having fallen from 52 in 1916 to 35 in 1918. Henzada and Mandalay also show decreases of 9 and 8 cases, respectively.

Working results in Henzada were very bad, only one case out of 41 dealt with by the Police and only 1 person out of 45 who were arrested being convicted. Commenting on these results the District Superintendent writes:—

These poor results are not due to any bad work on the part of the investigating Police staff, as the majority of the cases were of a difficult nature. In two cases the accused were acquitted by the Sessions Court, as the Lower Court had failed to elicit certain evidence, which was absolutely necessary. The Police prosecuting staff quite de headquarters were to a certain extent responsible for these omissions. Another thorn in the side of the Police are the "Taw Shaynays" or legal advisers of the villagers. These people do their utmost to spoil the evidence in this class of crime. Their line of instruction lies in trying to get the accused and witnesses to show that the offence was committed in the right of private defence. The witnesses when they appear in Court get so hopelessly muddled up, that their evidence is considered unsatisfactory and results in the accused being discharged or acquitted. In one case of murder a witness got 2 years for perjury for making two contradictory statements in the Lower and Sessions Courts. It is lamentable to note that this class of person is on the increase. Their ranks are filled by retired subordinate officials, dismissed policemen and clerks who find this form of employment very remunerative and are always on the lookout for cases of this nature.

But the above reasons apply to other districts as well as to Henzada, and I surmise that want of co-operation between Investigating Officers and Prosecuting Officers is responsible equally with the above reasons for the poor results. Investigating Officers are only too apt to think that once the case is sent up to Court their work is done.

In Myaungmya, Hanthawaddy, Magwe, Lower Chindwin and Upper Chindwin more than half the persons dealt with were convicted.

The list of cases reported exhibits the usual brutality and disregard of life shown by the Burman. In Hanthawaddy, a woman enticed away a boy 6 years old and, for the sake of his gold ear-rings and silver anklets, smothered him and threw the body into the stream. The woman was sentenced to transportation for life. In Toungoo a girl of 12 or 13 years was convicted to transportation for murdering a school fellow aged 9. The motive was to obtain some gold ear-rings and a pair of bangles which the deceased was wearing. In Prome a lad of 15 years criminally assaulted a girl aged 5 years; in stifling her cries he injured her throat with a pointed bamboo so severely that she died. A boy 7 years old who witnessed the outrage was also murdered by this youth, who was sentenced to transportation for life. In the same district a man to revenge himself on the parents of a 5-year old child decoyed her into the jungle and murdered her. Another case occurred in which a party of villagers searching for stolen cattle met two youths gathering mushrooms. They suspected them, and the lads were hacked to death, although there was not the slightest ground for suspicion that these boys actually had stolen the cattle.

A particularly brutal murder with rape and robbery was committed in the Myaungmya District. A large boat was found floating in the river and was identified as that of a villager who, with his wife, had disappeared. After investigation it was found that the boat owner and his wife had gone to a certain village for fire-wood and after loading up their boat started on the return journey. Three men followed and overtook them on the river. They drank tea with them and suddenly set upon them. With one blow from a *dah* the boat owner was killed and thrown into the river. The wife was then ~~divided~~ ^{wished} and stabbed three times. She then fell into the river and one of the murderers jumping in after her, hacked her with a *dah* until she sank. The corpses were not found.

In the Amherst District the Township Officer of Kya-in, Maung Ta Dut, was stabbed in bed at night while on tour. Although many theories have been advanced for the cause of the crime the true reason has never been discovered. The police investigated the case with great thoroughness but were unable to bring the offenders to justice. In Tavoy an Indian Head Constable was murdered at dusk while on point duty near one of the most crowded crossings in the town. His murderer approached him from the back and stabbed him in the neck, death being practically instantaneous. The deceased Head Constable had been particularly zealous in the performance of his duties and it is surmised that his energy led to his murder by a local bully. A Head Constable in the Pakòkku District was murdered by an absconder whom he was endeavouring to arrest for dacoity. The absconder made good his escape but was arrested some days later after having poisoned himself with a native drug. He died on the day he was arrested. Two Constables in the Minbu District were murdered, but in neither case was the culprit traced.

An unusual case was reported from the Shwebo District. A woman whose daughter had been suffering from insanity for some time past consulted a Burmese doctor who together with 5 assistants treated the patient by putting eye-lotion into her eyes. The patient then became violent and attacked the doctor whereupon she was beaten and kicked. Finally her hands were tied up with ropes and she was again beaten. At midnight the patient became unconscious and died. The corpse was then rolled up in a mat and buried near by, a report being made to the headman that the girl had died of cholera. The matter, on being reported to the Police, was investigated and the doctor and his assistants were sent up for trial and convicted.

Attempts at murder.—The same number of cases of attempted murder were dealt with as in 1917, the total being 57. Forty-five were tried and 35 were convicted. Seventy-two persons were dealt with and 38 out of 60 who were tried were convicted.

Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.—One hundred and twelve cases were dealt with by the Police; 104 were tried and 96 were convicted. One hundred and ninety persons were dealt with, 180 were tried and 125 were convicted.

Class III—Dacoity and preparation for dacoity.—There was a small decrease in the number of dacoities, the total being 189 as against 194 in 1917.

In three districts of the Pegu Division in which the result of the breaking up of the Chaungzauk gang and the action taken under the Criminal Tribes Act would be most felt, the number of dacoities fell from 45 to 16. There were slight increases in Pegu and Prome. In the Irrawaddy Division there has been a further reduction of 18 cases. Bassein and Henzada had only 5 and 12 cases, respectively, against 15 and 22 in 1917.

In three out of the four districts of the Magwe Division the number of dacoities rose from 20 to 41. In Pakòkku 6 dacoities out of 9 were brought forward from 1917 and it was unfortunate that owing to the Chin Hills outbreak the District Superintendent was unable to take any part in the enquiry into many of the cases. In Thayetmyo the number of cases rose from 9 to 20; but, as will be related further on, the worst gangs have now been broken up. In the Meiktila Division the number of cases rose from 16 to 26, the increase being most marked in the Meiktila District. The remaining divisions do not call for special comment.

Results have not improved. Out of a total of 188 cases dealt with by the Police only 55 or 29 per cent. were brought to conviction. Of the cases actually sent for trial 57 per cent. were convicted. Mandalay had 7, Hanthawaddy 4, Tavoy 4, Magwe 5 and Salween 3 true cases and in none of these districts were any convictions obtained, though 36 persons were sent for trial.

Six hundred and eighty-eight persons were dealt with, 493 were tried and 191 were convicted. Ma-ubin, Thatôn, Amherst, Kyaukse and Myingyan were most unfortunate, none of these districts succeeding in obtaining convictions against more than 9 per cent. of the persons dealt with.

The reasons for these poor results are not new and are quoted yearly. They are:—the high standard of evidence required by the Courts before convicting in these cases, the lengthy duration of cases in Court, the reluctance of witnesses to give evidence for fear of reprisals from the accused, the ease with which dacoited property can be disposed of, the amount of wealth concealed in the houses of well-to-do villagers who have no banking facilities and the lack of public spirit among the villagers themselves. Mr. Burke from Prome once again points out that it is no disgrace to a Burman to go to jail where it is popularly supposed that he undergoes a course of instruction in crime and finally emerges a man looked up to and respected by the lower class community. Mr. Burke goes on to say that it is an accepted theory in the Prome District that mock-trials are held in our jails with the object of teaching young criminals how to defend themselves.

The remarkable length of trials in India is dealt with in section 172 of the Report of the Sedition Committee of 1918 and until procedure is altered it is idle to hope for good results.

The leading success of the year was the conviction under section 400 of the Indian Penal Code of 12 members of the Chaungzauk gang which was mentioned in last year's report. Its effect on the crime in Insein and other districts has been noted above.

In the Pegu District a daring dacoity with firearms was committed and it subsequently transpired that the dacoits had proceeded to the scene of operations in a motor car. One villager was killed and the dacoits made good their escape. In the same district a police informer was brutally murdered by a gang of dacoits under the leadership of the notorious So Pe. This informer was discovered by the dacoits and tied up, after which he was shot and cut with a *dah* the head being practically severed from the body. So Pe and his lieutenant Nga Tun U were finally killed by some villagers. Good work was done in the Prome District by a Platform Constable who arrested two men on suspicion and finding them in possession of implements used in dacoities and learning that five men had gone ahead to a rendezvous, wired to the Tharrawaddy Police who promptly arrested the five men in question with two guns. The Constable was rewarded by promotion.

The absence of serious dacoities in the Bassein District, which has been commented on above, is ascribed by Mr. Merrikin to the breaking up of the Zayathla and Aingthabyu gangs and the deportation of the notorious Nga Tha Hla and his assistants. In this district good work was also done in the prevention of dacoities. In Henzada the District Superintendent attributes the decrease to fear of deportation, the holding of monthly village group conferences and better surveillance on the part of the police. In the Ma-ubin District a stout defence against dacoits armed with a gun, *dahs*, spears and sticks was offered by two villagers. The house in question had been surrounded and one of the dacoits after firing the gun made a hole in the wall. The defenders took advantage of this and retaliated by spearing the man who had fired at them. The dacoits then fled. The body of the man who had been speared was subsequently found decapitated and by his finger prints he was identified as a resident of the Insein District. Four men were arrested and the case was pending trial at the end of the year.

On the 5th of April 1918, there was a most serious outbreak from the subsidiary jail at Kyaiklat. Two men were taken out of the cage to water plants in the jail compound at about 4-30 p.m. When they were being put back into the cage and while the trap door was unlocked, one of the prisoners suddenly attacked the sentry from behind while the other one seized his rifle. In the

meantime the prisoners in the cage rushed out and overpowered the rest of the guard. The keys were seized and the remaining cages in the subsidiary jail were opened and all the prisoners were released. They took possession of the Government arms and ammunition in the police-station; they broke open the treasury and obtained possession of money and property valued at Rs. 27,178 and made off. Forty-one prisoners escaped. Of these 3 were killed in the Hanthawaddy District and 32 were re-arrested by the combined efforts of the Civil and Military Police, and 6 were still at large at the end of the year. Of those re-arrested 29 were sent up for trial and were convicted, the remaining 3 cases being under trial at the end of the year. Property to the value of Rs. 11,022 was recovered. Two Civil Police carbines and one Martini-Henri rifle remain unaccounted for. The disciplinary action taken and the causes leading up to the outbreak are alluded to in section 31.

An attempt was made in the Pyapōn District by an *ex-thugyi* of the Insein District to organize a gang of dacoits. This man had absconded as he had gambled with and lost Rs. 1,000 Government revenue. He was captured by the Dedayè Police with a Government gun and some cartridges. A number of his followers were arrested in different places and great credit is due to the Police Officers of the Pyapōn District for their activity in rounding up this embryo gang.

The District Superintendent, Amherst, notes that the majority of the dacoities committed in his district are aimed at Chittagonian hawkers in remote parts of the district. These men wander over the country selling clothing, food, etc., to the Karens on credit. Their prices are exorbitant and they obtain such a hold over the people that they are finally dacoited in their huts or robbed while on their peddling tours. It is difficult to know how this can be stopped. The Commissioner recommends that special warnings should be issued to Chittagonians that they should only travel along certain roads which are to be picketted by villagers. The District Superintendent suggested that the movements of these men should be restricted to certain villages. It does not appear to me that either suggestion is feasible.

As mentioned in last year's report Nga Po Set, the leader of a gang of dacoits in the Thayetmyo District, was killed on the 11th of February 1918. An armed police patrol was resting in a village when suddenly Nga Po Set accompanied by another man rushed into the village and fired twice at the patrol with a double-barrelled gun, a Karen sepoy being wounded in the thigh. The Police party then opened fire and Nga Po Set was shot and killed as he was running away. His accomplice made good his escape with the rest of the gang who were waiting outside the village. A flint lock gun and some cartridges were recovered. Of this gang 2 were killed, 2 were convicted and one is still at large. The Po Kyan-Tun Wa gang mentioned in last year's report has been broken up at last. Po Maung, one of the leaders, was wounded by Po Kyan as the latter suspected that he was about to surrender. Po Maung then fell into the hands of the Police and the guns belonging to Po Maung and Tun Wa have been captured. Po Kyan and Tun Wa are still at large and are being closely pursued. This gang was responsible for 6 armed dacoities. The two men, Nga Ya Gyaw and Nga Kya Yan, who broke away from Nga Kala's gang in 1917 and started operations in the Minbu and Thayetmyo Districts have been accounted for. Nga Ya Gyaw and Nga Kya Yan were shot dead by an armed patrol party of the Thayetmyo District. Good work was done by Sub-Inspector Maung Bo of the Magwe District in arresting Nga Pan Aung who had formed a dacoit gang in the Thayetmyo District. A Winchester repeating shot gun was recovered, but it was not found possible to send Nga Pan Aung up for trial.

An interesting account is given by Mr. Habgood of his operations against dacoits in the Meiktila District. In the first dacoity that took place during the year the villagers resisted and captured one man who proved to be the well-known dacoit Nga Tin Saw Gyi. This man made a statement and from the information given Inspector Maung Po Hnone of the Criminal Investigation Department established the identity of a number of men who had committed several dacoities and other crimes in the Meiktila and surrounding districts during 1917. The gang numbering 17 was under the leadership of Nga San Mya. Eight members of this gang

were placed on security under section 110, Code of Criminal Procedure. Nga Tin Saw Gyi was convicted of dacoity and sentenced to transportation.

A series of undetected cases with firearms then took place and it was found that the gang which had been led by Nga Ngwe Hman mentioned in paragraph 17 of my report for the year 1913 had broken out again under the leadership of Nga Kyi Nyo. Nga Kyi Nyo and 8 others were dealt with under the Village Act and one man was placed on security in the Meiktila District and 2 in the Pakòkku District. A third gang was then identified under the leadership of Nga Shwe Daung who had only recently arrived from Pegu. This gang was arrested by the villagers at Nebugôn where in the course of a dacoity one of them was killed and 3 guns were recovered. Another dacoit was wounded and arrested by Inspector Maung San Bu after a long chase, while Nga Shwe Daung was also arrested. Nga Shwe Daung has been placed on security under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code. The effects of this good work are apparent and since the dacoity at Nebugôn in September no case of dacoity with firearms had been reported up to the end of the year.

The Myingyan District was also subjected to an outbreak of dacoities and two formidable gangs were discovered, the first being led by Nga Po Hmi who possessed two muzzle-loading guns and committed a number of dacoities. It was not possible to obtain evidence against them in the actual cases and Nga Po Hmi and his brothers were ordered to reside in Katha. The gang continued their depredations but finally surrendered two guns. Towards the end of the year another most formidable gang armed with revolvers under the leadership of Nga Tha Hpein of the Meiktila District was discovered. Deputy Superintendent Maung Gale and Inspector Maung Po Hnone were able to detect two cases committed by this gang and to recover one revolver. The case was pending at the end of the year.

Class III—Robberies.—There were 508 true cases of robbery, a reduction of 26 cases. In each of the Insein, Tharrawaddy and Sagaing Districts there were 10 cases less than in 1917, not a single case being reported from Sagaing, while Myaungmya reports a decrease of 16 cases. In the remaining districts the figures remained normal, with the exception of the following: Pegu + 12, Pyapôn + 6, Toungoo + 21, Minbu + 10, Shwebo + 7. Unfortunately the fall in robberies in the Pegu District which was foreshadowed in 1917 has not materialized.

Three hundred and twenty-four cases were tried and 222 were convicted, the ratio of cases convicted to tried being 69. Detection was on the whole not good, but in Yamèthin very good results were obtained, 10 of the 11 cases which occurred ending in conviction. Other successful districts were Akyab, Kyaukpau, Insein, Bassein and Myaungmya. The worst results are shown in Tavoy, Mergui, Lower Chindwin and Myingyan.

The results in dealing with persons remain the same; 43 per cent. of those dealt with and 51 per cent. of those tried were convicted. In Tavoy and Amherst the results were deplorable.

The report of the District Superintendent, Myaungmya, shows that much very creditable detective work was carried out and this is proved by the excellent results mentioned above. In Tavoy there were 5 robberies with firearms, none of which were detected. Commenting on the failure in detection the District Superintendent points out that in many cases the property was unidentifiable, while in others no property was taken at all. These difficulties are not peculiar to Tavoy and there are undoubtedly other reasons for failure. In Magwe a number of technical robberies were committed of which the forcible appropriation by two men of a tiffin carrier full of pork curry is typical.

The actual cases reported are of little interest. The District Superintendent, Thatôn, who has given a careful account of the majority of the violent crimes of his district, mentions a case in which a man bent on committing a robbery was caught by a trap constructed by a cultivator to warn him of the presence of thieves. The cultivator received warning of the approach of his assailant and had time to defend himself and capture him. In the Amherst District 4 men armed with 2 single-barrelled guns attacked a house at about 7 p.m. They tied up the inmates and obtained money and jewellery worth Rs. 10,836. The villagers turned out

and attacked the robbers while they were making their escape. One of them was killed and over Rs. 10,000 worth of property was recovered. The deceased was found to be a well-known criminal who had previously been convicted of dacoity. In Mergui 2 Chinamen engaged in trading round the coast in a boat were, while anchored at sea, attacked by men in canoes. One of them was killed and thrown overboard and a certain amount of property was stolen. The second Chinaman who is said to have been half-witted was sent to Mergui to make a report, but disappeared on the way.

House-breaking, sections 458 to 460, Indian Penal Code.—There were 99 true cases of house-breaking. Sixty-one cases were sent for trial and 41 were convicted.

16. Burglaries have increased by 72, the total number reported being 3,593.

House-breaking and house-trespass in order to commit theft other than cases under sections 458, 459 and 460, Indian Penal Code.

There was an increase of over 40 cases in each of the districts of Tavoy, Toungoo and Myaungmya. Regarding Tavoy I cannot do better than quote what the District Superintendent has written on the subject of thefts and burglaries:—

Taken all round, the results of police work during the year have remained more or less equally unsuccessful as those of the previous year, but there has been a considerable increase in the number of true cases. This increase may be put down to the continued high cost of living, the increase of population—people, many of doubtful character, being attracted by the good wages offered for mining work—and to the shortage and consequent inefficiency of the force in the first half of the year. Both ordinary thefts and cases of house-breaking where theft was the motive are influenced by the same causes, and they cannot be dealt with separately.

Tavoy Town itself is responsible for the great majority of these cases. This continued increase of cases is a difficult problem to solve; but the solution seems to lie in more efficient night patrolling, better surveillance over bad characters and a more vigorous exercise of the preventive sections of the law. Efforts have been, and continue to be made to add to the efficiency of the first two methods of checking crime, but the use of the preventive sections has proved a failure in the year under review. This, however, will be referred to under section 26. Tavoy Town is badly out of hand from a police point of view. It has an extremely mixed population and people of various types and many of very indifferent character are continually on the move, so that the work of the police in the way of supervision and surveillance is rendered very difficult. Gambling too is rife and is carried on in such a way as to be extremely difficult to put a stop to. I am afraid also that corruption in the subordinate ranks of the police is far too often a companion of the gambling habit. About the middle of the year, a conference of senior officers was held to discuss the question of crime generally and suggest methods of improving prevention and detection. With regard to the town itself it was decided to combine various wards as opportunity offered and so raise the standing of ward headmen, and to instruct headmen and elders in their duties, especially with regard to the supervision of bad characters and assistance to the police generally. These decisions are in the right direction and the action taken, slow as it may be and seemingly unfruitful at the outset, will no doubt eventually lead to a better state of affairs. There is without any question a sad lack of sympathy between the police and the people generally, and doubtless there are faults on both sides. The best and perhaps only remedy for this, as far as I can see, is to attract a better class of men to the police service by increasing the pay of the force all round. This will be followed in the long run by a more sympathetic and trustful attitude on the part of the public; and when this is attained crime of all classes will be more successfully dealt with.

In Toungoo the actual number of cases was 123 against 79 in the year previous. The report does not show if the increase, which coincided with an increase in other forms of crime, was confined to the larger towns.

In the report for 1917 increases of 100, 71 and 76 cases were shown in Insein, Pegu and Bassein, respectively. In Bassein, during 1918 there was a slight decrease, while in Pegu there are 59 and in Insein 120 fewer cases. The District Superintendent, Insein, thinks that better lighting in the town has contributed to the decrease, but he is not certain that all cases have been reported.

Results have not been satisfactory, only 34 per cent. of the cases dealt with being convicted as compared with 37 per cent. in 1917. Myaungmya and Thayetmyo were the most successful with 55 per cent. of convictions. Akyab, Sandoway, Bassein and Mergui also did well. On the other hand in Kyaukpyu out of 33 true cases 1 was convicted. In the Salween District 2 cases out of 11, in Bhamo 1 out of 14 and in Tavoy 36 out of 178 were convicted. Myitkyina, Shwebo, Sagaing, Upper Chindwin and Meiktila were all very unsuccessful.

Two thousand four hundred and ninety persons were dealt with, 2,377 were tried and 1,514 or 61 per cent. of those dealt with and 64 per cent. of those tried were convicted.

The amount of property stolen in these cases was Rs. 4,58,853, of which Rs. 49,420 or 11 per cent. was recovered. In Tavoy no less than Rs. 55,631 worth of property was stolen and only Rs. 1,262 was recovered. In 6 house-breaking cases and 1 theft the total value of property taken amounted to Rs. 39,392-12-0, none of which was recovered.

Statement
A, Parts I
& II.

17. There was a further reduction of 549 cases of cattle theft dealt with by the Police and Magistrates, the total number being 2,403. During the past two years there has been a reduction of no less than 945 cases. The following statement shows the volume of cattle theft during the past 5 years :—

1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
2,801	3,008	3,348	2,952	2,403

The number of cases dealt with by the Police was 2,385, of which 1,447 were sent for trial, 1,101 or 76 per cent. resulting in conviction. Three thousand four hundred and ninety-two persons were dealt with 3,172 were tried and 1,662 or 52 per cent. were convicted. Three thousand nine hundred and seventy-three head of cattle valued at Rs. 2,50,917 were stolen and of these 2,421 head worth Rs. 1,57,906 were recovered.

The decrease was fairly generally distributed among all districts. Insein reports the largest decrease, 127; Tharrawaddy and Bassein each report 112 fewer cases followed by Henzada and Thayetmyo with reductions of 64 and 59, respectively. The only appreciable increases occurred in Myingyan 32, Toungoo 31 and Magwe 26. Prome shows the largest number of cases 214.

The decrease in Insein is ascribed to the breaking up of the Chaungzauk gang which depended largely on cattle theft for their rations, and to the successful prosecution under section 110, Code of Criminal Procedure, of some of the leading organizers of cattle theft in the Insein Subdivision. The successful results in Bassein are attributed to the despatch of special patrols during the open season to the cattle-thieving areas, and to the great attention paid to known gangs of cattle thieves. Mr. Merrikin also writes :—

I must admit that I was wrong in thinking that the experiment of inflicting a sentence of whipping for cattle theft would not have a deterrent effect, as practically none of the persons whipped for cattle theft in 1917 have resorted to this form of crime during the last year.

The District Superintendents of the Salween and Tavoy Districts both comment on the difficulty in detecting elephant thefts, in which the animals are taken to Siam, owing to formalities in extradition proceedings and also in identifying the animals as the ordinary Burmese owners have no accurate description of their elephants from which they can be identified if they are recovered. Good work by a Forest Subordinate in the Tavoy District is reported in which a gang of elephant thieves was chased and forced to abandon its booty. The increase of cases in the Myingyan District is due to the depredations of a gang under the leadership of Nga Po Han of Thamangôn in the Meiktila District. In May it was found that a large number of cattle thefts were being committed and were not being reported to the Police or if they were reported they were being burked. An Inspector of Police was deputed to make special enquiries with the result that a large number of cases were brought to light and a number of men were convicted. The Deputy Commissioner, Myingyan, writes :—

Cattle theft has been increasing out of all bounds—in the 10 years 1901—1910 it was never more than 65 in one year; and while the figures for 1917 and 1916 were 111 and 110 respectively, for 1918 the figure is 226 or more than double of the high average of the last two years. The rise in the number of cattle thefts, then, is the most remarkable feature in the crime statistics for 1918. . . . The Superintendent says it is remarkable how much cultivators will give up to Rs. 100 for a yoke of cattle—to ransom their cattle : it is remarkable but true. The prince of cattle thieves, or the Robin Hood of the district, call him what you will, was Maung Po Han of Thamangôn village, near the border between this district and the Meiktila District. This man had a large organized gang, an elaborate intelligence system and rode about the countryside with a mounted following : the young rustic of spirit was proud if it was whispered in the village that he was one of Po Han's men and things got to such a pitch that when a cultivator lost his cattle he simply sought out an intermediary and asked how much it would cost him to get them back. Cases have been known where the man's cattle were tied up in a monastery enclosure or some similar spot, only a few yards away from where the cultivator lived.

The results in detection remain the same, 46 per cent. of the cases dealt with being convicted. The most successful districts were Upper Chindwin where all the cases were convicted, Mandalay 74 per cent., Pyapôn 70, Henzada and Yamethin 65 each, Akyab and Bassein 64 each. Results were very poor in Salween, Mergui, Meiktila, Northern Shan States, Southern Shan States and Myaungmya.

It is probable that of the total number of cases shown a large proportion are not real cases of theft. In this province all cases reported to the Police in which

cattle have strayed are treated and investigated as cattle thefts. I have obtained, from the Deputy Commissioners of the 10 districts which are the most notorious for cattle theft, figures showing the total number of unclaimed cattle sold during 1917 and 1918 from the cattle pounds. In 1917 the number was 763 and in 1918 it was 692. If these figures be deducted from the total number of true cases dealt with and shown as undetected in these districts the results will show a very material improvement. On the other hand there are many cases which are never reported to the Police.

I am still in correspondence with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies on the subject of the compulsory branding of cattle and no definite decision has yet been made as the question is to be discussed at the next meeting of the societies.

18. The number of true cases dealt with by Magistrates and Police fell from 11,821 to 11,669, a small decrease of 152.

Ordinary theft.

In the Pegu Division the decrease was general.

Tharrawaddy shows the largest decrease—177 and Prome follows with 92. Bassein reports a decrease of 96 cases. In no district was there an increase of more than 50 cases.

Eleven thousand four hundred and ninety-nine true cases were dealt with by the Police and of these 6,294 were tried and 5,578 were convicted. The ratios of cases convicted to those dealt with and tried were 49 and 89, respectively, the same as in 1917.

Detection was good in Akyab, Pegu, Bassein, Myaungmya, Ma-ubin, Pyapôn, Minbu, Magwe and Yamèthin, the most successful among the important districts being Ma-ubin, where 65 per cent. of the cases dealt with were convicted. Results in Henzada have deteriorated. In Tavoy only 22 per cent. of the cases dealt with were convicted, while the unsatisfactory results commented on in last year's report in Bhamo and Katha have not been appreciably improved. In Shwebo they remain the same, while in Sagaing they have actually deteriorated.

Ten thousand four hundred and sixty-nine persons were finally dealt with, 9,554 were sent for trial and 6,574 were convicted. The results are the same as in 1917, i.e., 63 per cent. of the persons dealt with and 69 per cent. of those tried were convicted. The best results were obtained by Akyab, Prome, Myaungmya, Pyapôn, Thayetmyo and Pakòkku.

The total amount of property stolen was valued at Rs. 6,18,012. Of this Rs. 1,38,811 or 22 per cent. was recovered. The district in which the largest amount of property was stolen is Henzada, Rs. 58,041, and of this only 11 per cent. was recovered. In the Mandalay District property valued at Rs. 48,584 was stolen, of which under 20 per cent. was recovered. The only districts provided with motor boats for river patrol work are Hanthawaddy and Myaungmya. Now that the war is over it is hoped that funds will be made available to purchase a number of these boats, for all riverine districts, but more especially for the Delta. Their utility in the prevention and detection of crime has been clearly proved.

19. There were 7,289 true cases dealt with under the Excise Act as against 6,652 in the previous year. The increase (637 cases)

Offences under the Excise Act.

is probably due to the new Excise Act under which

certain offences, which in previous years were non-cognizable, are now cognizable by the Police. Of the number of cases dealt with the Police were responsible for 2,144 and the Excise Department 4,158. Of 7,155 cases tried, 6,530 or 91 per cent. resulted in conviction. The number of persons dealt with was 8,667, of whom 8,542 were tried and 6,820 or 79 per cent. of the persons dealt with and 80 per cent. of those tried were convicted. The increase of cases is by no means common to all districts. It is most marked in Pegu, Prome, Henzada, Shwebo, Kyaukse, Myingyan and Akyab.

Cocaine smuggling is still prevalent in Pegu, Bassein and Pyapôn, where a certain number of big seizures were made. Tharrawaddy, Amherst and Toungoo report small seizures. It is strange that in Henzada, which used to be notorious for cocaine smuggling, not a single seizure was made during the year.

The largest seizure of ganja in any one case is once again reported from Tharrawaddy (20,248 tolas). In Kyaukse a village headman discovered 9,030 tolas of ganja in the bush at the foot of the Bilin Hill.

Statement
A, Parts I
& II.

In the Mandalay District a *posse* of police in uniform raided an illicit still outside a village where 2 men and 2 women were caught redhanded with 36 bottles and 13 large Pegu jars of country spirit. When arrested they shouted for help and the whole village headed by the village headman turned out and attacked the Police with sticks and stones and effected a rescue. Fortunately the Police obtained assistance from a neighbouring village and re-arrested the culprits and some of their adherents, but nearly all the Police and several of the villagers assisting them were hurt.

There were 147 fewer cases in Toungoo than in 1917. The only comment made by the District Superintendent is that the Police "had their hands full" during the year. A very large seizure of 648 gallons of country liquor was made in the Hanthawaddy District by the Excise Department. The guilty person was fined Rs. 75. It is probable that he will continue his business.

Mr. Merrikin, District Superintendent, Bassein, in discussing the effects of closing 12 liquor shops in Kyōnpyaw Subdivision during 1917, says:—

There had been a decrease of 95 cases since 1916 and of 143 since 1917 while violent crimes have decreased from 53 in 1916 and 41 in 1917 to 32 during 1918. I also mention that in the Kyōnpyaw and Kyaunggōn Townships which contained 8 of the 10 *seinye* shops closed (the other 2 shops closed being toddy shops), no cases of dacoity occurred during 1918 as compared with 6 cases in 1917, 13 in 1916 and 16 in 1915.

There has undoubtedly been a decrease in all forms of crime and a more marked decrease in serious crime, and though this cannot be traced definitely to the closing of the shops, I think there can be but little doubt that this has had a good deal to do with the decrease of lawlessness in the subdivision. As to the result of this action on increased distillation, it is true that in 1917 there were 548 cases under the Excise Act compared with 358 in 1916, but as I have already pointed out the figures for 1916 were much below the average, the number of cases sent up in the previous year being 514. The increase in 1917 was also distributed evenly throughout the district and was not confined to the areas affected by the closed-down shops. In 1918 there has been a decrease of 40 cases on the figures for 1917 and the number of cases taken up was less than it was in 1915. Cases taken up by the Police have also increased by 66 since 1916 which is due to greater interest in Excise matters on their part rather than to increased illicit traffic.

The net result is that consequent on the closing of 12 shops in 1917, there has been a decrease in all forms of crime, and particularly in serious crime, while there are no signs that there has been an increase in illicit distillation. The action therefore in my opinion has been fully justified.

The Deputy Commissioner, Bassein, in his review remarks that the closing of the shops was welcomed by the residents of the area affected and that "the mere suggestion of re-opening them was received with horror."

The District Superintendent, Ma-ubin, makes no mention of the lack of co-operation between the Police and Excise Departments, which was commented on last year and presumably the matter has been righted. The question of further cementing the relations between the two departments was discussed at the third Annual Conference of Police Officers held in November 1918, and it was decided to invite officers of the Excise Department to attend future conferences to discuss Excise and Police affairs.

20. A further decrease of 94 cases under the Opium Act is reported, the total number of true cases dealt with being 1,756. The number of cases tried was 1,736, of which 1,669 or 96 per cent. were convicted. Of 2,592 persons dealt with, 2,521 were sent for trial and 2,074 were convicted. The results in all districts are practically the same as in 1917. The district which displayed the greatest activity was Tharrawaddy where 238 cases were taken up. It is hard to believe that only one prosecution was possible or advisable in Kyauksè and that in the three districts of Shwebo, Sagaing and Lower Chindwin there was not cause to take action in more than 21 cases.

No large seizures of opium were made. The District Superintendent, Amherst District, says:—

The state of the opium market in China which has taken most of the Shan opium at a higher price than that obtainable in Burma has probably prevented any appreciable amount of Shan opium coming into the country and the paucity of steamers has also prevented large supplies, coming from the Far East or Indian ports. There is however a large trade done in hawking opium sold from the licensed shops.

There is no evidence of any large trade in drugs though the excessively large amounts of morphia used by chemists in the town is a question which the Superintendent of Excise is now looking into.

There were 258 prosecutions under section 3 of the Burma Opium Law Amendment Act. Out of these 209 were successful. Myaungmya instituted the largest number of cases—66. Prome shows 42 cases, of which 12 were abortive. In Henzada out of 32 cases 14 were successful.

21. Offences under the Gambling Act have increased, the number of true cases dealt with being 3,900 as against 3,607 in 1917. Offences under the Gambling Act. Three thousand eight hundred and thirty-one cases were sent to trial and 2,971 or 78 per cent. were convicted. Out of 32,215 persons dealt with 30,872 were tried and 17,861 or 58 per cent. were convicted.

Amongst the districts in which more than 100 cases were taken up the most successful were Tharrawaddy with 88 per cent. of convictions to cases dealt with, Lower Chindwin 87 per cent., Henzada 85 per cent. and Magwe 81 per cent. Results were satisfactory in the majority of districts, but Thatôn was most unsuccessful, the percentage of convictions to cases dealt with or tried being only 46.

One hundred and ten cases were instituted under section 17 of the Gambling Act, of which 77 ended in conviction. Myaungmya heads the list with 28 cases but only 16 convictions. In Lower Chindwin 13 prosecutions were instituted and all were successful. In Shwebo convictions were obtained in 11 out of 16 cases. No action was taken under this section in Bassein, Thatôn, Thayetmyo, Pakôkku, Magwe and Sagaing.

The Chinese gambling clubs in Bassein Town were finally closed down early in the year. Cock-fighting is said to have been very prevalent in the Bassein District in October and November and two dacoities, one murder and one robbery were directly attributable to gambling at cock-fights. Two other murders and two robberies were due to gambling in this district. Gambling is apparently very prevalent in the Pyapôn District and the headmen, according to the District Superintendent, are at the best but "Benevolent Neutrals." One *thugyi* was conducting a gambling *waing* in his house, the upper storey of which collapsed under the weight of the crowd. For this reason alone the case came to light.

In Thatôn the District Superintendent is very pessimistic and reports that the Police throughout the district are mixed up with gambling and cannot be trusted to suppress it. Three murders were traced to gambling in Mòkpalin Police-station area alone. There is said to be much gambling in Tavoy Town carried on by the Chinese in broad daylight. On the subject of gambling the Deputy Commissioner, Toungoo, writes:—

Gambling was prevalent in the beginning of the year in Pyu, Kanyutkwin and Ôktwin, particularly . . . It is I think significant that the principal increase of crime took place in those parts where gambling was notoriously rife, namely in Pyu Subdivision and in Toungoo Town. I suspect that gambling is not unconnected with the two very serious epidemics of house-breaking cases in Toungoo Town, one in the hot weather and one in the rains. I consider that the effects of this gambling are shown also both in the number of petty robberies and in the increase of cattle thefts.

22. The number of true cases dealt with under the Arms Act, namely 644, was almost the same as the number instituted in 1917. Offences under the Arms Act. Of 630 cases tried, 589 were convicted. Out of 836 persons dealt with 803 appeared before the Courts and 625 or 78 per cent. were convicted. The actual results in dealing with both cases and persons were satisfactory in all districts. There was a further large reduction in the number of guns surrendered, the actual total being 13 against 126 in 1917. Amherst reports the surrender of 8 guns. In Akyab no firearms were surrendered during the year. In this district the measures taken in previous years to recover unlicensed guns were discontinued, but it is probable that the number of unlicensed guns in the district was reduced by the policy adopted.

In the report of 1916, I mentioned a theft of 30 lbs. of dynamite, 100 detonators and three coils of fuse from a Public Works Department bungalow in the Pakôkku District. This case was detected during 1918 under the following circumstances. A man named Nga San Waing was found dynamiting fish in the Pakôkku Chin Hills. The Police searched him and 2 dynamite sticks and a piece of fuse were found in his pockets. Nga San Waing proved that the explosives were purchased from one Nga Po Hmin who had originally been suspected of having stolen the dynamite. When sent up for trial Nga Po Hmin was convicted.

In Meiktila 3 revolvers and some ammunition were stolen from various British Officers of the 70th Burma Rifles but were all recovered. Minbu reports the loss and recovery of a seven-chambered revolver with some ammunition. Including a number of temporary licenses, the number of licensed firearms was 2,555 which shows a decrease of 51 over the last year's figure.

All the District Superintendents in whose districts village headmen have been armed, report unanimously that the policy of arming approved village headmen with Government guns has had good results.

In the Mandalay District Maung Ba Kyin, Deputy Superintendent, and Maung Maung, Inspector of Police, were very successful in recovering stolen firearms.

Statement
B, Parts I &
II.

23. The number of true cases of non-cognizable crime was 36,852 or 3,414 less than in 1917. The decrease occurred in all classes but mainly in Class VI (3,098). In this class the most noticeable decrease (3,149) was in the number of offences under Special and Local Laws not cognizable by the Police. In Class IV the main decrease (138) was in cases of voluntarily causing hurt.

The decrease was general amongst districts with the exception of Pyapön +181, Thayetmyo and Myingyan +136 each and Northern Shan States +113. In Pyapön the increase was chiefly under Forest, Gambling and Municipal Acts. In Thayetmyo also the increase was in Class VI. The districts showing the largest decreases were Mandalay—1,935, Bassein—487, Toungoo—280, Akyab—174, Magwe—162, Lower Chindwin—140, Tharrawaddy—128 and Henzada—108.

In the report for 1917 I commented on the large number of convictions in Mandalay under the Municipal Act. In 1918 there was a reduction of 1,696 cases.

Of the 36,852 true cases dealt with 25,995 or 71 per cent. were convicted. Out of 76,748 persons who appeared before the Courts 41,177 were convicted and 24,544 were acquitted or discharged.

The number of cognizable cases classed as "False" was 5,207, while the number of non-cognizable cases tried under sections 193, 200, 205—211 and 421—424, Indian Penal Code, was 145. I commented last year on the small number of prosecutions for bringing false cases and I regret to note that in the year under report the number has diminished even further.

The Deputy Commissioner, Tavoy, writes:—

The large number of false reports of violent crimes was a subject well worthy of the careful attention which has been given to it by the District Superintendent of Police. Earlier in the year I made an enquiry into these false reports and was satisfied that they were generally made by Indians with a view to exaggerate the offence so that they might as they thought gain a specious advantage in having special attention paid to the enquiry. I am strongly of opinion that no efforts should be spared to bring to justice all those who lay false reports, especially of violent crimes.

Statement
A, Part II.

24. There was a still further reduction in the number of prosecutions under these sections, 1,486 being brought before the Courts as against 1,557 in the previous year. Of these 1,209 or 81 per cent. were called on to furnish security.

The percentage of successful prosecutions in 1917 was 85 per cent. The decrease was most marked in Bassein—96, Magwe—55, Henzada—39 and Meiktila—34.

Several District Superintendents comment on the lack of interest displayed by Magistrates in dealing with these cases and two have mentioned the hesitation of the magistracy to convict under section 109 when persons are placed before them and are unable to give a satisfactory account of themselves. The District Superintendent, Insein, mentions that one reason for unsuccessful prosecutions under section 110 is that the Police instead of relying on evidence of repute, endeavour to prove that the particular accused had taken part in particular cases. Some officers report that, when going through cases before prosecution is sanctioned, they find that the history sheets of the accused so far from assisting in the prosecution would be most useful for the defence in establishing evidence of good character.

In Tavoy the results were truly lamentable. Eleven prosecutions were sanctioned and in only one case (and that a direct case before a Magistrate under section 109) was a conviction obtained. The District Superintendent remarks:—

There is no doubt that the failure of the cases instituted within Tavoy itself has tended to increase the unruly spirit in the town and so to add to the commission of criminal offences. The lack of sympathetic co-operation between the people generally and the police, the casual attitude of the ordinary Tavoyan towards crime and offenders, his reluctance to give evidence, and his readiness, far too frequently apparent to alter his statement in Court—all these render the work of the police in dealing with habituals a most difficult task. The people have little or no desire to see the bad characters, who live in their midst and commit crime, brought to justice; and as long as this attitude remains, prosecutions are generally bound to

end in failure. I have already commented on the above causes of failure on the part of the police, and I need not here repeat my remarks in further detail.

Prosecutions will however, have to be continued, especially in Tavoy Town, if crime is to be more successfully coped with. The matter will have my personal attention in the present year.

The Deputy Commissioner writes:—

The lack of success in securing convictions in cases tried under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, has been explained by the District Superintendent of Police. He ascribes the failure to the lack of sympathetic co-operation between the people and the Police. I agree that this is the most obvious reason that presents itself; and after examining most of these cases and from my own experience I cannot but come to the conclusion that the Tavoyan is one of the most elusive of witnesses. He can wriggle out of the tightest corner by asserting that what has been recorded by the police or by a magistrate was not exactly what he said and that what he did say could bear the interpretation which he now puts on it. He has a cowardly strain in his character and a few threats from friends of the accused often induce him to take a different view of the situation from that which he took when first the matter was presented to his mind.

But other causes are at work besides this reluctance on the part of the respectable inhabitants to give evidence. There has been, as the District Superintendent of Police points out, a considerable amount of slackness on the part of the police over the surveillance of criminals. The causes of this are clear—being largely due to shortage of men. But now that the force is at full strength the difficulties hitherto experienced in maintaining a watch over known criminals should partially disappear. And effective surveillance is essential if the working of the preventive sections is to be effective. Evidence can be so easily concocted to the effect that a bad character has been working on a far distant mine that the police must be prepared to rebut evidence of this kind and indeed should be prepared for it by recording clear evidence of the accused's movements during the six months or so prior to his arrest.

As the District Superintendent of Police points out the moral effect of a failure to secure a conviction in cases of this kind is serious, inasmuch as it brings the police into contempt and tempts those who are criminally disposed to commit fresh crimes. One of the difficulties hitherto experienced here is that none of the Township Magistrates has been a 1st class Magistrate. Further no Subdivisional Magistrate has ever been appointed in Tavoy, so that the trial of these cases on the spot has rarely been possible.

At the Annual Police Conference held in November it was agreed that the existing orders regarding the institution of prosecutions under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code were susceptible of improvement and proposals have now been submitted to Government, which, if sanctioned, will ensure that cases will be prepared in future with much more care.

25. The number of men under surveillance has been reduced by 906 and at the close of the year there were 7,821 names on the Surveillance Registers *plus* 336 conditionally released prisoners. Five thousand eight hundred and sixty-one of these men were actually under surveillance, 1,677 were in jail and 619 were evading observation.

It is clear from the reports that officers are paying increased attention to this important branch of police work. The number of surveillance criminals has been reduced in Tharrawaddy from 871 to 730, in Henzada from 846 to 525 and in Thaton from 712 to 588. In the latter district the District Superintendent reports that he is proceeding slowly as he has not yet sufficient data to justify his making sweeping reductions. In Pyapôn the District Superintendent reports that he found senior officers were paying insufficient attention to surveillance and he has now taken steps to remedy the matter. In Tavoy the same fault has been noticed. A circular order on this subject was issued by me during the year.

The number of ticket-of-leave convicts sent to work in Tavoy increased from 615 to 1,029. Of these 266 were released during the year, 27 being permitted to remain in Tavoy, 79 were sent back to jail, 15 absconded, 11 died and 2 were reconvicted. The system has on the whole proved successful but the ultimate effect it will produce on the criminality of the district which is already abnormally high, is scarcely in doubt.

In Kyaukse the names of surveillance criminals totalled 58 as compared with 30 at the end of 1917. This was due to the compilation by the District Superintendent of lists of gangs of criminals who had previously been unknown. The Commissioner of the Meiktila Division issued an executive order that village headmen are to report the absence of these men immediately to Police-station Officers and also to report when the men visit their jurisdictions. Lieutenant-Colonel Bigg-Wither, who has always taken the keenest interest in the Police Administration of his district with the most excellent results, has insisted on the co-operation of his headmen. I reproduce the following from his review on the Police Administration of the Yamèthin District:—

There is still room for better surveillance. Its importance has been urged in every one of my inspection notes. It is getting more effective. Headmen are playing up. One man of the *kin* watch has to visit registered criminals at night and headmen have been encouraged to report on their general behaviour

as well as on their absence and it is up to the police to secure the very valuable assistance of headmen in this important matter. The surveillance men are all entered in my Headmen's Register as well as opium smugglers and I make it a point to enquire after them and this stimulates headmen. Station officers now mostly see every man themselves. Out of 317 *minhs* 106 that is 211 men, 20 were again jailed, 5 had become honest and we were left with 110 of doubtful livelihood and the whereabouts of 22 were unknown. The total number is not too great for effective surveillance.

The number of criminals against whom orders were passed under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, was 327 as against 487 in 1917.

26. The Yamèthin District having submitted an incorrect return in 1917 the total number of absconders remaining at large at the end of that year was 4,618 instead of 4,608 as shown in last year's report. One thousand six hundred and sixty-five names were advertised during the year. One thousand three hundred and six persons were arrested including 504 who absconded prior to 1918 and 650 names were cancelled. The total number of absconders at large at the end of 1918 was 4,327.

The three districts of Tharrawaddy (437), Pegu (390) and Hanthawaddy (383) alone account for more than a quarter of this number and steps should be taken at once to examine all the records and ascertain whether there is any necessity to retain all these names on the registers. As mentioned below this was done in the Myaungmya District during the year with satisfactory results. The Hanthawaddy District effected the largest number of arrests, 159. Bassein follows with 152 and Pegu arrested 106. The number of men arrested by districts other than those from which they had absconded was 321. In Myaungmya the District Superintendent personally examined a large number of magisterial proceedings under section 512, Criminal Procedure Code, and old police case files, with the result that it was found that there was insufficient evidence on record against 131 persons. Incidentally much useful information was obtained leading to the arrest of men who had been wanted for many years. One man who had escaped from Port Blair in 1912 was arrested by Inspector Maung Paik of Myaungmya. This district accounted for the largest number of men wanted by other districts, the total being 65. The Chief Jailor at Myingyan identified from his description in the *Police Crime Gazette* a man wanted for murder by the Pyapôn District. He had gone to Minbu where he was imprisoned under the Arms Act. The District Superintendents of Thatôn and Amherst both mention that a large number of their absconders find refuge in Siam, notably at Mesort.

27. Four thousand five hundred and eleven persons were identified as old offenders by the police before conviction. Of these 1,449 had been previously convicted three or more times. The number of old offenders who were recognized by the jail authorities after sentence was 14, nine cases coming from the Bassein District. The District Superintendent reports that in four of these cases previous convictions were not relevant and were therefore not proved by the police. Fifteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-three slips were received and accepted for record during the year, while 6,228 were withdrawn. The total number of slips on record at the end of the year was 181,280, of which 172,996 were in the Search Almirah and 8,284 were in the Jail Almirah.

The Deputy Inspector-General reports that District Superintendents do not yet take sufficient interest in cancelling slips that are no longer needed for record in the Bureau. As far back as 1913 orders were issued to all districts that the slips of certain classes of criminals were to be cancelled, but the Deputy Inspector-General in the course of his inspections has again found that insufficient attention has been paid to the matter. Steps have been taken to rectify this.

There is a marked fall in the number of rejected slips. In 1917 the total number was 3,229 while during the year under report rejections only numbered 1,590. Satisfactory as this may be there is still much room for improvement. Of the larger districts Amherst still shows the highest percentage of rejections, i.e., 21, followed by Mergui—17 per cent., Magwe and Hanthawaddy—15 per cent., Katha—13 per cent. and Kyaukpyu—11 per cent. In the Arakan Hill Tracts, from which district only 11 slips in all were received, 45 per cent. were rejected. In Upper Chindwin the percentage was 23.

A larger number of officers and men were trained in finger-print work during 1918, the total number being 163 as against 129 in 1917. It is essential that when officers have been trained in the Bureau in Rangoon their knowledge should be turned to account by using them as instructors in their home districts. As the Deputy Inspector-General for Railways and Criminal Investigation remarks, if this were done there would be less need to send men to Rangoon for training and much expense to Government would be saved.

Seven thousand nine hundred and forty-two slips were received for search and previous convictions were traced in 1,987 cases. Of these 53 were absconders and 96 were surveillance criminals who had been lost sight of. In the majority of the above cases the record slips had not been flagged, which shows that either instructions had not been obeyed or that the absence of surveillance criminals from their homes was not even known. Seven hundred and forty-five slips out of 1,987 were marked "unidentified," while as a matter of fact convictions had already been obtained against the individuals concerned in the district from which the slips emanated. Special steps are being taken to deal with those responsible for this carelessness.

As usual a number of search slips of Police recruits and Burma Railway employees were received in the Bureau. Three thousand one hundred and sixteen search slips from among the workers in the Oil-fields at Yenangyaung were also received. Of these 27 were found to have previous convictions. An auxiliary Finger Print Bureau was established at Yenangyaung during the year.

Expert evidence was given in 253 cases, of which 173 were criminal and 80 were civil cases. Expert opinion was given in writing in 318 cases. In 288 of these cases the finger prints were on pawn tickets. Of these 227 were identified, 55 were not identified and 6 were undecipherable. The revision of the classification of finger print slips which was begun in 1916 was continued throughout the year but has not yet been completed. The work of the Bureau is extremely heavy and has been well dealt with.

28. The work of this department has in the past four years increased to a very considerable extent in the following directions :—

- (1) Action under the Criminal Tribes Act.
- (2) The compilation of printed notes on dacoit gangs.
- (3) Investigation of Post Office and other cases.
- (4) Enquiries regarding confiscated arms.
- (5) Arresting of Military deserters.

One gang known as the Yogwa-Kyeinbaik gang has been notified as a criminal tribe and several other cases were under preparation at the close of the year. The compilation of these cases is very lengthy and entails much careful work to which Mr. Chisholm has devoted a great deal of his time. He reports that his enquiries into the history of the members of various gangs has once more proved that history sheets as compiled in police-stations are as a rule incomplete and show that the Station Officers completely fail to realize the capabilities of the Burman criminal. Mr. Chisholm also reports a lack of co-operation between districts.

Fifty-seven cases were investigated by the department during the year. Of these 20 were convicted, 7 were acquitted or discharged and 13 remain undetected. Ten were classified as "Mistaken" or "False," 3 were pending trial, 3 were under enquiry and 1 was transferred. None of the cases are worthy of special report. Good work was done by Inspector Maung Po Hnone in dacoity cases in the Myingyan District. Inspector Nanak Singh was successful in recovering a number of firearms on different occasions. Good work was also done by Inspectors Bhattacharjee and Ganga Singh.

Steps were taken during the year to carry out the orders contained in paragraphs 893 (b) and (c) of the Police Manual in respect of recording the photographs of persons convicted under certain offences. Towards the end of June there was an epidemic of desertions from the Burma Regiments stationed at Meiktila and a number of men were sent by the Criminal Investigation Department to assist the District and Railway Police in making arrests. Over

90 deserters belonging to various units were arrested. It is regrettable however that the rewards due in these cases by the Army Department have not yet been paid. In addition to deserters from the Army, 22 absconders wanted by different districts were arrested by the department.

There was a considerable increase in the number of cases of forging Government currency notes. In 1917 the total number of cases was 21; in 1918 it was 88. The forgery of one rupee notes is said to be noticeably on the increase.

29. There is little to add to my previous reports on this subject. The

Beat patrols.

average number of villages to a beat is 29 and the average number of square miles to a beat is 125.

Numerous cases of good work on the part of Beat Constables are reported and much better information would be obtained, even from the present staff, if Inspectors and Station Officers took the trouble to question them intelligently on their return to the station. In Henzada it was found that superior officers from the rank of Sub-Inspector of Police and upwards were not checking the work of Beat Constables and one Sub-Inspector was reduced for failing to visit 3 of the most criminal villages in his charge for nearly a year. In this district the experiment of abolishing the Beat Constable system was tried for 6 months in one police-station. It is said to have been a success. The area was divided into different sections, one being placed in charge of each of the Sub-Inspectors of Police, Head Constables and Lance-Head Constables. These officers were required to visit each village in their charge at least once a month taking a list of criminals and absconders with them.

The system itself is a good one, but the machinery for working it is, in the majority of districts, not good. The so-called experiment in Henzada, alluded to above, is in fact merely the substitution of better paid officers to carry out a duty hitherto performed by an underpaid staff. As the re-organization and re-distribution of the district forces proceeded much was learnt and in all the later proposals Head Constables and not Constables have been allowed for village beat duty. The ideal would be to employ even more highly paid officers, or to grant a special monthly allowance to each Head Constable employed on this most important work. We might then expect to find applicants eager to be appointed to beats and these would be truly, what they are expected to be, the ears and eyes of the force.

If it is possible I would advise that the re-distribution of those districts in which Head Constables have not been allowed for beats be again revised at an early date. I cannot think that the substitution of a village employee, which is I understand proposed, will be any improvement on the present system, for at the best he will be an ill-paid servant subject to exactly the same influence as an ill-paid Constable and not under the same control. In the distant future when there are no headmen of the stamp reported in another paragraph as existing in the Myingyan, Amherst and Tavoy Districts, and when there is real public opinion on the side of law and order, an opinion now conspicuous by its absence, some other system than that of the police beat patrol may be evolved.

30. It is apparent that senior officers are realising the extreme importance of enlisting the sympathy of village headmen

Village headmen and the rural police.

and villagers. One hundred and nine headmen and 216 villagers were rewarded in the Myaungmya

District and the amount spent on rewards was Rs. 7,555. The majority of officers report that they receive much assistance from headmen and in Lower Burma especially, large sums are spent yearly in rewards. In the Pegu District, 354 villagers were exempted from payment of capitation-tax for one year in recognition of their services in arresting desperate absconders.

In Amherst the District Superintendent reports that the headmen show no initiative in co-operating with the police or suppressing crime. In Tavoy the headmen are apathetic and lacking in influence.

In Myingyan Mr. Reynell says:—

Some of the headmen in this district are nothing more nor less than criminals. During the year one was convicted of cattle theft. Another headman, receiving half commission, harboured a gang of dacoits and several others are suspected of instigating crime. There are also many headmen who think

that their duty begins and ends with the collection of revenue. On the other hand there are some really useful men who take a pride in keeping their villages in order.

Conferences of headmen are held regularly and I think they will prove useful. In some parts of the district, notably in the Myingyan and Natogyi Townships, relations between the police and the headmen have not been satisfactory. The headmen have felt that the police were inefficient and the police have brought many accusations against headmen. There is a good deal to be said on both sides. If we can get rid of the bad headmen and the bad policemen I have no doubt that relations will be more satisfactory in future. In the Pagan Subdivision I found the police and headmen working well together.

It is however satisfactory to note that reports against headmen for various shortcomings diminished, while there was an increase in the number of rewards granted. In the neighbouring district of Meiktila the District Superintendent says:—

The importance of good village administration was brought unmistakably to notice in the early part of the year. It was evident in case after case that those villages had been selected for attack in which the slackness of the *thugyi* allowed fences to go unrepaired, gates to be left unshut and unguarded at night, gambling to be held and strangers to come and go unquestioned and unnoted. A large number of the cases of serious crime reported during the year would have been impossible of commission had the villages been properly fenced and guarded. Endeavours were made to get all fences put in a state of repair, to revive the setting of *kins*, etc., but the apathy of many *thugyis* and the indifference of the villagers made progress slow. A large proportion of the *thugyis* in the district are useless so far as assisting the police goes. There are some bright exceptions, but I do not think that crime will decrease to any great extent till the attitude of the majority of the *thugyis* changes. I have great hopes that the erection of boards of headmen will be of use in helping or compelling weak headmen to keep their villages in order and there are distinct signs that those now working mean to do so.

As several officers have mentioned, personal acquaintance with the District Superintendent will produce wonderful results in increasing the interest paid by villagers to co-operation with the police. But as I have pointed out before District Superintendents must insist on their subordinate officers recognizing and supporting the official position of headmen and any tendency on the part of young Sub-Inspectors of Police to lord it over the headmen should be sternly suppressed. All assistance received should be promptly recognized and adequately rewarded. It should not be possible to report, as the Deputy Commissioner of Thayetmyo does, that he has found cases in which the work of headmen has been claimed by, and put down to the credit of, the police.

31. Ninety-six persons escaped from Police custody. Of this number 42

Escapes from police custody. were from Civil Police escorts and 54 from Military Police custody. Of the escaped persons 71 were recaptured, 1 was drowned, 4 were killed and 10 were still at large at the end of the year. Four convicts escaped by filing their leg-irons which they were enabled to do owing to the slackness of the Military Police escort in freeing them from their handcuffs, while halting at the wharf at Myanaung on the way to Thayetmyo Jail. One of them was drowned in his attempt to escape. Two were re-captured.

An escape of 41 persons which took place from the Subsidiary jail at Kyaiklat has been commented on under the head of dacoities. The escape was, as the Commissioner says, "certainly due to slackness on the part of the Police, but it was also caused by the exasperation of many prisoners kept by the Magistrates in confinement for unconscionably long periods, a practice which I regret to say is far too common even now and one which militates very greatly against the satisfactory detection of crime by the police." When the outbreak occurred the Military Police Jemadar in charge of the post displayed great cowardice as did two Sub-Inspectors of Police. For this the Jemadar who was a man of long service and the two Sub-Inspectors were dismissed. Three sepoys of the Military Police were also dismissed.

Two cases occurred in the sub-jail at Thatôn. In one of these two prisoners made a daring and clever escape from the sub-jail by cutting their way through the boarding of the wall in the angle of the roof at the end of the building. This escape was due to a defect in the building and not to the negligence of the sentries. The two prisoners were eventually recaptured, but one of them died from the effects of exposure.

It is satisfactory to note that the number of escapes from the Civil Police has not appreciably increased. There were only 6 cases more than in the previous year, while the Civil Police both in Upper Burma and Lower Burma provided many more escorts than in former years. A number of Military Police were withdrawn temporarily from Lower Burma to provide men for the Kuki

punitive measures and their escort and guard duties were carried out most satisfactorily by the Civil Police whose numbers were not augmented.

Statement
D.

32. The sanctioned strength of the additional police forces in the Hanthawaddy and Pegu Districts referred to in the report for the year 1916 and that of the Toungoo District referred to in the previous year's report remained unchanged during the year under review.

The additional police-forces of the Tharrawaddy and Prome Districts were disbanded on the 4th July 1918 and 15th May 1918, respectively, and the additional police-force in the Thatôn District was disbanded on the 25th June 1918.

Statements
D and E.

33. The strength of the Railway Police was revised on the 1st June and the cadre was reduced by 14 Sub-Inspectors of Police and 20 Constables. There was an addition of 14 Head Constables to the staff. As a result the cost of the force was reduced by Rs. 15,691. The status of a number of police-stations was revised and at the end of the year there were 27 police-stations and 6 outposts as against 29 police-stations and 5 outposts in 1917. There is no difficulty in obtaining men for service in the Railway Police.

The conduct of the force continues to show improvement. There were no dismissals during the year but 2 Constables were removed in consequence of magisterial convictions. The number of officers and men punished departmentally was 4 and 31, respectively, a decrease of 1 officer and 13 men. Rewards were given with a somewhat freer hand, but the total number of officers and men rewarded was only 11 and 69. A number of rewards were granted to the District Police, villagers and Railway employees.

Twenty-eight recruits attended the Training Depot and 18 passed out, 9 with First Class Certificates. Seventy-four men underwent a course of recurrent training, 15 men were instructed in First Aid to the Injured and 11 qualified. The Railway Police do not drill with the Military Police at headquarters or outstations as the distances between their quarters and the lines are too great. The District Superintendent arranged during the year for his men to be drilled when possible with the District Civil Police.

All the officers fired the Annual Revolver Course and a Prize Competition was held at the end of the year. The District Superintendent took the opportunity of holding a Conference of the Inspectors of Railway Police at which important matters were discussed.

The District Superintendent spent 168 days on tour and all police-stations and outposts were inspected with the exception of Kalaw and Hsipaw.

Crime.—The number of true cases finally dealt with rose from 1,391 in 1917 to 1,653 in 1918. These figures exclude cases refused investigation, "False," "Mistaken," "Compounded" and cases in which the accused died or became insane, etc. One thousand one hundred and thirteen cases were convicted, 46 were acquitted or discharged and 494 remained undetected. Out of 1,875 persons finally dealt with 1,797 were tried and 1,477 or 79 per cent. of the persons dealt with were convicted.

In Classes V and VI there were increases of 112 and 181 cases, respectively. The increase in Class V was mainly under the head "Ordinary thefts." These thefts were mostly cases of missing goods from waggons from which one or both labels were missing. The increase in Class VI occurred under "Public Nuisances," the figures being 437 in 1917 and 653 in 1918. This increase was chiefly due to the traffic at Rangoon Railway Station having been more carefully controlled, resulting in more prosecutions against the drivers of hackney carriages. The number of cases under "House-breaking" in Classes III and V fell from 81 in 1917 to 66 in 1918. Excluding Class VI, there were 875 true cases, of which 270 or 31 per cent. were convicted. Although this ratio is better than that of 1917 it cannot be considered satisfactory.

True cases of attempts to derail trains or obstruct traffic numbered 15 as compared with 11 in 1917. Of these, 3 were convicted and 12 remained

undetected. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation remarks :—

It was decided that dog-spikes placed between rail joints could not cause a derailment, yet several of the cases shown as undetected in the report are ones of this nature. They should therefore have been classed as simple mischief which is non-cognizable.

There was one case in which the brake-van of a running train was uncoupled between Kyaikthin and Pintha Railway Stations on the Mu Valley line. The brakesman noticing that there were no lights showing from the van stopped the train. A posse of Railway Police, the travelling ticket examiner and brakesman then got down to investigate and saw a man near the last carriage on the train run into the jungle. They gave chase and arrested him. The man was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The number of cases dealt with under the Excise and Opium Acts was 102, of which 88 were convicted. Sixteen successful prosecutions were instituted under the Arms Act. Two five-chambered and 2 seven-chambered revolvers and 1 single-barrelled locally-made gun were seized with ammunition.

Violent Crime.—There were 11 true cases of violent crime, of which 5 were robberies, one culpable homicide, 3 murders and 2 house-breaking cases. Three cases of robbery and one case of culpable homicide were convicted. All three murders remained undetected and 2 cases each of robbery and house-breaking were acquitted or discharged.

Surveillance.—At the close of the year there were 334 names on the registers as against 416 at the end of 1917. A large number of history sheets were discontinued and closer attention was paid to the more important class of criminals. Four persons were dealt with under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code.

Proclaimed and absconding offenders.—Fifty-five persons were at large at the end of 1918. Five absconders wanted by the District Police and 90 Military deserters were arrested by the Railway Police.

Identification of old offenders.—The number of prisoners with previous convictions who were identified by the Railway Police before sentence was 90, of whom 28 had had three or more previous convictions. Seven Sub-Inspectors were trained in Elementary Finger Print work.

Sixteen village headmen, one ten-house *gaung*, 19 villagers and 16 Railway employees were rewarded by the Railway Police.

Escapes.—There was one escape from the custody of the Railway Police. The man was re-arrested next day.

Mr. F. J. S. Whiting held charge of the force from the 1st January to the 11th March and from the 7th June to the 19th September, and Mr. C. N. James held charge from the 12th March to the 6th June and from the 20th September to the 26th November, when he was relieved by Mr. J. R. G. Hastings.

34. Mr. M. J. Chisholm was Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways

and Criminal Investigation throughout the year, except from the 5th March 1918 to the 6th June 1918 when he was on privilege leave. Mr. F. J. S. Whiting officiated in his place. Mr. C. G. Stewart was his Personal Assistant and Mr. C. N. James was his Additional Personal Assistant.

Mr. A. D. Kiernander, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, held charge of the Western Range throughout the year, and in addition to his own duties, held charge of the Eastern Range till the 6th February 1918, when Mr. P. F. de la F. Sherman was appointed as Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

Since the close of the year Mr. Kiernander, who has served in the Police Department for 33 years, has proceeded on long leave preparatory to retirement. His ripe experience, great knowledge of the country and the people have been of untold value to me and to all officers with whom he came in contact.

The Irrawaddy and Pegu Ranges were placed in the charge of Messrs. Whiting and Underwood, who were respectively appointed as Deputy Inspectors-General of Police from the 21st September 1918.

Mr. J. W. Davidson was in charge of the Police Supply Department till the 24th December 1918 when he went on leave for six months preparatory to retirement. He was relieved by Mr. A. C. Bateman.

Mr. C. M. Macloskey has again done most excellent work as my Personal Assistant throughout the year. Hardworking and conscientious, he never spares himself and I wish to place on record, on the eve of my retirement, how much I am indebted to him for his unflagging zeal. I desire to bring his services particularly to notice.

The names of the following officers are mentioned for consistent good work throughout the year :—

District and Officiating District Superintendents of Police.—Messrs. M. S. Merrikin (Bassein), H. B. Haine (Myaungmya), C. A. Reynell (Henzada and Myingyan), P. M. Burke (Promé), U Min Din, T.D.M. (Tharrawaddy), S. Jennings (Amherst), A. Dunbar (Thatôn), P. J. Harvey (Pakòkku), C. W. Hill (Minbu), R. G. Sims (Magwe) and J. C. Habgood (Meiktila).

Deputy Superintendents of Police.—Maung Tun Min (2), Maung E Thwe, T.D.M., Mr. M. E. Jacob, Maung Thaing, K.S.M., Maung Po Sein (2), Maung Ba Bwa, Maung Ba Kyin, Maung Hla, Maung Shwe Hla Pru, Maung Po Saung, T.D.M., Mr. Sita Ram, Maung Gale (1), Maung San Ko, K.S.M., T.D.M., and Mr. S. G. O'Hara.

Inspectors of Police.—Mr. R. A. J. Martin, Maung Than (1), Maung Maung (5), Maung Po Thaung, Maung Kyaik Hlaing, Maung Ye E, Maung Aung Zi, Maung Po Khet, Maung Paik, Maung Tha Hla, Maung Gyi (4), Maung Po Shwe, Maung Than (2), Maung Tun Mya, J. N. Bhattacharji, Ganga Singh and Nanak Singh.

Much valuable assistance has been rendered to the department by a number of officers outside the Police service. I take this opportunity of bringing to notice the names of the following :—

Extra Assistant Commissioner.—Mr. J. J. Phipps, Headquarters Magistrate, Mogòk.

Myòòks.—Maung San Ya, T.D.M., Subdivisional Officer, Pakòkku; Maung Po Tun (1), Subdivisional Officer, Pauk; Maung Myaing (2), Township Officer, Einmè; Maung Ba Cho, Township Officer, Oktwin; and Maung Po Myit, Township Officer, Tantabin.

I regret to record the death of the following officers during the year :—

(1) Mr. H. P. Tarleton, District Superintendent, 4th grade, on the 30th January 1918.

(2) Mr. C. E. W. Molesworth, District Superintendent, 5th grade, killed in action on the 24th March 1918.

(3) Mr. E. A. Henry, District Superintendent, 5th grade, on the 27th December 1918.

(4) Maung Po Tha (1), T.D.M., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, on the 7th January 1918.

(5) Maung Hla Baw, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, on the 2nd November 1918.

(6) Mr. W. G. Cole, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, on the 22nd December 1918.

(7) Maung Aung Bya, Inspector, 3rd grade, on the 16th March 1918.

(8) Mr. M. W. Brock, Inspector, 3rd grade, on the 22nd March 1918.

(9) Maung San Hla (1), Inspector, 3rd grade, on the 25th March 1918.

(10) Maung Myat Kyaw, Inspector, 3rd grade, on the 9th July 1918.

(11) Mr. H. C. Rayner, Inspector, 2nd grade, on the 2nd October 1918.

(12) Mr. J. C. Collins, Inspector, 1st grade, on the 20th December 1918.

(13) Mr. G. R. Snuggs, Sergeant, on the 20th July 1918.

MILITARY POLICE.

35. On the 31st December 1918, the actual strength of the force was 15,996 or 413 below sanctioned strength.
Strength and caste composition.

The Salween Battalion was amalgamated with the Reserve Battalion. The strength of the Bhamo Battalion was reduced and that of the Northern Shan

States Battalion increased by half a company. Twenty-five Mounted Infantry were permanently transferred from the Putao to the Myitkyina Battalion.

A permanent post of 75 rifles was established at Bumkhang in the Putao District and the temporary post of 75 rifles at Kōnglu was made permanent. The site of the temporary post at Auchà in the Myitkyina District was transferred to Lonjao-kong. Temporary posts were established at Wituk, Tinzin, Sibong in the Kubaw Valley, and Naungbin, Kapi and Mindat in the Chin Hills, in consequence of the Chin and Kuki outbreaks. The posts at Shwenyaungbin in the Ruby Mines District, Talawgyi in the Myitkyina District, and Kyaukpadaung in the Myingyan District, were abolished, and the Thazi post in the Meiktila District was handed over to the Civil Police. The strengths of a large number of posts had to be temporarily reduced to find men for the Kuki punitive measures.

The Yenangyaung Oil-fields Police-force of 283 men was raised from the Military Police. The Hindustani Hindu element however was found unsuitable and withdrawn, and will be replaced by other classes.

In consequence of the decision to enlist Burmans for the Army only, the two Burmese companies in the Shwebo Battalion were disbanded and replaced by one company Karens and one company Rajputs. The Shan company of the Southern Shan States was also disbanded, owing to the lack of recruits and the failure of the Shan to make an efficient Military Police man, and was replaced by one company Gurkhas. There were also reductions in Sikh, Hindustani Mahomedan, Punjabi Mahomedan and Jat companies, owing to lack of recruits, and increases in Gurkhas, Karens and United Provinces classes.

36. The operations described in last year's report were continued both in the
Frontier duty. Chin Hills and in the Kuki Tracts of Assam and
Burma.

Chin Hills (Haka Subdivision).—Captain Falkland marched on Kapi, but spared it, as the Chief proved to be loyal. He then proceeded to deal with recalcitrant villages to the south. The column was out till the 4th April, and out of 17 villages visited, 9 were burnt. The result of the operations was the total surrender of the Hsentung and Yotun Tracts.

Meanwhile Major Wright obtained the surrender of Kusa and the partial surrender of Saungtiya, whilst Captain Montefiore with a force of Assam Rifles compelled the submission of Bwenlon. On the return of these columns to Haka, a column was sent out under Major Burne through Dongvar and Laitaik to join Captain Falkland near Naring. The rebels however retired and all endeavours to bring in the Lawhtu tribe were in vain. A post for the rains was built at Kapi, 30 miles south of Haka, and operations were discontinued in this area.

During the same period, columns were sent out among the tribes to the west. Two villages of the Klangklang tribe, Rawkwa and Saika, broke into open rebellion and were burnt by Captain Montefiore. The Bwes and Wantus to the south of the Klangklangs also gave much trouble, but as the result of successful operations by Captain Broome against Laitak, Aiburr, and Hripi, they gave in.

The result of the season's operations in the Chin Hills was the complete surrender of all rebel villages except the Lawhtu and Ngapai groups and the capture of 527 guns.

Upper Chindwin (Kuki).—The Kukis in Thaungdut and the Somra Tract rose in sympathy with their kinsmen in Manipur. Early in the year, Mr. Parker, I.C.S., Subdivisional Officer, Homalin, was sent with 50 rifles into the Thaungdut State, to endeavour to dissuade the Kukis from rising. His mission failed and he was attacked. This necessitated a punitive expedition which was carried out under the command of Major Hackett who pushed a mule track into south Somra as far as Paisat, after burning all villages belonging to the rebel Chief Shempu and nearly all rebel villages in the Thaungdut State. Arrangements were also made by the Governments of Burma and Assam for co-operation against the Manipur Kukis. A column under Captain Patrick, M.C., marched through the Kubaw Valley, and two Manipur columns marched from Imphal through South Manipur. A column under Lieutenant Stedman, M.C., Assistant Commandant, Tiddim, marched from Lenacot in the Northern Chin Hills to join one of the Manipur columns, but met with strong resistance and was forced to retire, Lieutenant

Stedman being severely wounded. Later, a reorganized stronger column was sent under the command of Captain Montefiore, Assam Rifles, and the villages who had resisted were severely punished. In March Captain Patrick, M.C., joined a Manipur column in an attack on Chassad which was occupied. The combined columns then proceeded to deal with the remaining rebel villages in this area. On the return of Captain Patrick, M.C., the Manipur column joined Major Hackett, and then proceeded *via* Kindat and Tinzin to punish the villages of South Manipur.

At the beginning of the rains, a number of smaller Chiefs between the Chassad and Mombi areas had surrendered, but Mombi and Chassad on whose submission the surrender of the Thaungdut and South Somra Kukis depended were still in arms. In Thaungdut State, the Kuki villages near Chassad and north of the Nampanga river, and in Somra the villages under Shempu's influence had refused to submit. The columns were withdrawn and posts were established at Sibong, Wituk and Tinzin, for the protection of the Kubaw Valley.

It was subsequently arranged that strong measures should be taken against the rebel Kukis in the following cold weather, the operations being under the control of the General Officer Commanding Burma Division, and a force of some 5,000 Military Police from Assam and Burma was placed by the Local Governments at his disposal. Colonel French-Mullen, C.I.E., Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police, was placed on special duty to carry out the staff work in connection with the Military Police columns sent from Burma, and became Chief Staff Officer to the General Officer Commanding. The Burma Military Police supplied 8 British Officers and 2,131 men, and operations were in full swing at the close of the year.

Pakökku Hill Tracts.—False reports of reverses in Haka led to restlessness in the Pakökku Hill Tracts. In April, the Superintendent, Mr. Fischer, accompanied by the Assistant Commandant, Mr. Alexander (Imperial Police), and a small escort of Military Police visited Chanin which was reported to be in an excited state. On entering the village, they were treacherously attacked, Mr. Alexander being severely wounded and a Havildar killed. As the party was insufficient for offensive action, it was obliged to withdraw. Subsequently on the arrival of reinforcements from the plains, a column commanded by Lieutenant French, Burma Military Police, inflicted the necessary punishment on the village. The unadministered tribes of the neighbourhood and the remainder of the administered villages remained quiet and there has been no further trouble.

General.—The operations of the Burma Military Police both in the Chin Hills and in the Kuki Hills were in the general charge of the Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. W. French-Mullen, C.I.E., the Assam Rifles forces being under Colonel L. W. Shakespear, C.B., the Deputy Inspector-General, Assam Rifles.

The total casualties incurred in the above operations by the Burma Military Police were—

Killed.—Mr. C. E. W. Molesworth, District Superintendent of Police and Assistant Commandant, and 38 rank and file.

Wounded.—Lieutenant H. Stedman, M.C., Assistant Commandant, Mr. H. R. Alexander, District Superintendent of Police and Assistant Commandant, and 98 rank and file.

But the number of casualties and the brief resume of events given above cannot convey any indication of the nature of the operations and of the dogged pluck and endurance displayed by the officers and men of the Burma Military Police and Assam Rifles who took part in them. There is nothing more disheartening than chasing the elusive savage through his own dense jungles with the very remote chance of "downing" a sniper. Moreover almost every moment of the 24 hours whether in camp or on the march, there is danger of a shot from the surrounding jungle. All concerned deserve great praise for good work, efficiently and cheerfully done under new conditions and strange surroundings.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, Sir Reginald Craddock, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., at the Durbar in Rangoon in August 1918, paid the following tribute to the Military Police who had fought the Chins and Kukis :—

In these operations, the Burma Military Police have again shown their worth and reliability. One British Officer lost his life, and three more have been severely wounded. There have also been several casualties in killed and wounded among the rank and file. But the columns have worked most successfully in a very difficult country which lends itself to ambuscades and traps, and the casualties are fewer than might have been anticipated. I would specially mention that columns of the Assam Rifles, both men and officers, have been working with us under the command of our own officers, and I desire to acknowledge most cordially the excellent service rendered by these contingents. Their help was very valuable, and their behaviour excellent.

For the preservation of peace on our frontiers, and for the suppression of such risings as may from time to time occur, the Burma Military Police have rendered services of the greatest value. They have supplied a large number of men, nearly 12,000, in fact equal to three-fourths of their ordinary strength for the regular army, and they have taken the place of regular troops both in guarding the frontier, and in carrying out such fighting as may at any time have been necessary. I gladly take this opportunity of testifying to their services from the Inspector-General downwards. The fitness and efficiency of this force, the readiness with which they have come forward for enrolment in the regular forces, have been an asset to the Empire, and a credit both to the men themselves and to the officers who have trained and disciplined them.

37. The total cost of the force for the financial year 1918-19 amounted to Rs. 72,76,839 compared with Rs. 62,04,326 in the previous year. There were increases of Rs. 7,07,128 under "Other Expenditure," Rs. 1,32,120 under "Police Food Supply" and Rs. 2,49,612 under "Debited through Exchange," due respectively to the Kuki operations, the high price of ghee and the re-armament of certain battalions with the M.L.E. rifle.

The expenditure under "25C—Political" was Rs. 4,50,752 compared with Rs. 4,04,044 in 1917-18. The increase was mainly due to the very high rates which had to be paid for transport.

38. In spite of the heavy demand for men for frontier operations 1,825 volunteers of all castes were supplied to the various units bringing the total number despatched since war broke out up to 11,683. War casualties reported during the year were 54 killed, 12 died of wounds, 137 died from other causes, 11 missing, 166 wounded, 64 invalided, total 444. The total number of casualties since the beginning of the war is * 1,776. Thirty-nine war honours were gained during the year: 1 Military Cross, 4 Indian Orders of Merit, 16 Indian Distinguished Service Medals, 2 bars to I.D.S.Ms., 11 Meritorious Service Medals, 2 Orders of British India, 2 Croix-de-guerre and 1 Medaille Militaire. It is interesting to note that the Medaille Militaire was won by a Kachin of the Myitkyina Battalion. The total number of decorations won up to date is 56, comprising 1 Military Cross, 8 Indian Orders of Merit, 26 Indian Distinguished Service Medals, 2 bars to I.D.S.Ms., 12 Meritorious Service Medals, 3 Orders of British India, 2 Croix-de-guerre, 1 Cross of St. George (Russian) and 1 Medaille Militaire.

The Burma Military Police volunteers continued to earn the commendations of Commanding Officers. Concerning the Burma Mounted Rifles, a unit formed entirely from Burma Military Police Mounted Infantry (which was mounted exclusively on Burman ponies), Brigadier-General Sir P. M. Sykes, K.C.I.E., C.M.G., General Officer Commanding, South Persia, wired to the Chief of the General Staff, Simla, as follows :—

Should be grateful if you convey to the Inspector-General of Police, Burma Military Police, my high appreciation of the discipline, gallantry and soldierly spirit of all ranks of the Burma Mounted Rifles. This unit has been uniformly successful in every action in which it has taken part in Persia during the past year.

This message was passed on with the following remarks by the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India desires to add his appreciation of the fine spirit displayed by this unit.

The names of the officers and men of this unit were frequently mentioned in the despatches of the General Officer Commanding South Persia, and the following honours were awarded :—

One Distinguished Service Order (to Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Dyer), 1 Order of British India, 2 Indian Orders of Merit, 11 Indian Distinguished Service Medals and 2 bars to I.D.S.Ms.

* Includes 268 (invalided and prisoners of war) omitted from the number of casualties reported in 1917, viz., 1,604.

Such an array of honours for a force numbering only 3 weak squadrons gives some testimony to the quality of the Burma Military Police Mounted Infantry.

The General Officer Commanding Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force in submitting a report to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief upon the Kachins of the 85th Burma Rifles, one of the two complete Military Police Units in the Field, reported in high terms his appreciation of the high spirits, amenability to strict discipline, readiness and capacity to enforce discipline, ability to command, keenness, quickness and intelligence combined with a habit of working at high pressure both in military training and on fatigue, which distinguish the race.

Table C.

39. The general health of the force was bad. Eight hundred and thirteen men died or were invalided compared with 830 in the previous year. There would appear to be a decrease, but as a matter of fact there is a large increase as the number of men who died or were invalided on active service out of Burma, included in the figures for 1917, is not included this year. Six hundred and forty-seven proceeded on sick leave, and 19,689 were admitted to hospital as against 560 and 15,046 in 1917. The increase is entirely due to the influenza epidemic which, starting from Rangoon, gradually made its way to the headquarters and outposts of all battalions. Four thousand eight hundred and forty-nine cases occurred and 243 men died from influenza or its complications. It was especially virulent in the Northern Shan States, Myitkyina and Chin Hills Battalions, where there were 793, 1,102 and 411 cases respectively and 51, 32 and 68 deaths. In the Chin Hills, a column of 100 men lost 16 within a fortnight.

Malaria is said to be on the increase in the Northern Shan States, Bhamo and Myitkyina Battalions, despite the usual preventive measures.

Mosquito curtains are now included in the free issue to recruits on enlistment, and it is hoped that there will be a material decrease in the number of cases. The difficulty is to make sepoy use their nets when away from official supervision. The only other epidemics of importance were outbreaks of mumps in the Bhamo (38) and Myitkyina (82) Battalions, and of German measles in the Myitkyina Battalion (63). Fortunately there were no deaths. Slight outbreaks of Beri-beri occurred at Mōnywa, Shwebo and Kōnglu in the Putao District, but a change of diet and the substitution of hand-milled for machine-milled rice proved efficacious in the majority of cases, and there were only 4 deaths.

40. The following major works were completed :—

Accommodation.	Permanent Military Police Post at Wuntho costing Rs. 27,889.
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	Semi-permanent Military Police barracks at Mawlaik costing Rs. 49,215.
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	Quarters for the Assistant Commandant, Mōnywa, costing Rs. 10,561.
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	Ration godown at Pyinthazeik costing Rs. 8,142.
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	Barracks for a half-company of Military Police at Namtu at a cost of Rs. 30,000 were in course of construction.
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Hpimaw post was temporarily rebuilt by the Battalion Commandant, Myitkyina, at a cost of Rs. 13,940. Plans for a permanent fort have not yet been received.

Our allotment for Petty Construction and Repairs was Rs. 60,000 and the total expenditure Rs. 54,322. Rs. 4,000 lapsed at Mandalay and Rs. 2,500 at Taunggyi. The Battalion Commandant, Mandalay, explains that it was due to over-estimation of expenditure and the Battalion Commandant, Southern Shan States, to the fact that estimates sent in at the close of the year were not sanctioned.

The only works of importance constructed were—

20 temporary married quarters at Mōnywa costing Rs. 4,545.
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2 Indian Officers' quarters at Myitkyina costing Rs. 3,122.

Stable for bullocks and quarters for drivers at Lashio costing Rs. 2,154.

Re-erection of 2 godowns at Myitkyina costing Rs. 3,630.
--

On account of the war, the strictest economy has been exercised with the result that our allotment based on "Actuals" is undergoing an annual reduction, a somewhat doubtful policy in view of the fact that large sums are likely to be required in the near future.

41. Two thousand eight hundred and ten recruits were enlisted during the year out of whom 738 were Gurkhas, 356 Karens, 335 Burmans, 262 Kachins, 245 Garhwalis, 215 Rajputs, 172 Hindustani Brahmans, 156 Kumaonis, 109 Ahirs, 62 Punjabi Mahomedans, 41 Dogras, 34 Gaur Brahmans, 27 Chins, 25 Shans, 14 Kurmis, 12 Sikhs, 4 Jats, 2 Hindustani Mahomedans and 1 Punjabi Hindu.

The number of recruits enlisted in India was again very small owing to Army control over recruiting and the superior terms offered by Army recruiters. Permission was received to enlist 50 Sikhs and 50 Punjabi Mahomedans from west of Lahore, an area closed to Military Police recruiters since the outbreak of war, but the total result was 1 Punjabi Mahomedan and 2 Sikhs. Kumaoni recruiting was stopped in April as all available recruits were required for newly formed Kumaoni Units. The physique of all recruits received before the signing of the Armistice was again very poor.

Of indigenous races enlisted in Burma, the Burmans were obtained through the agencies of the local Recruiting Committees, and the rest by Military Police recruiters, or through the enthusiasm of local officials and elders.

The elders of the Karen community in Thatôn and Moulmein displayed great enterprise and enthusiasm in recruiting men of their own race, and in looking after them when they became trained Military Police. At their request and with the co-operation of the Deputy Commissioner Mr. Chalmers, the Special Karen Recruiting Officer Lieutenant-Colonel Langtry, and District Superintendent of Police Mr. Dunbar, a dépôt was established at Thatôn, for the preliminary training of recruits enlisted locally. By the end of the year over 200 men had been passed through it, and the Battalion Commandant, Shwebo, who received some of these men remarks as follows :—

The Karen recruits on the whole have been most satisfactory, of good physique, thickset and sturdy. A number of them quite well educated and with very few exceptions, all keen and smart in their work.

This territorial association spirit shown by the Thatôn Karen community is most desirable and to be encouraged.

Kachin recruiting was again not satisfactory. The largest number, 108, was obtained in the Bhamo Hill Tracts through the valuable assistance of the Assistant Superintendent Mr. Scott, but the Battalion Commandant notes that they were of a poor stamp and in his opinion, which is supported by the Commissioner, the Bhamo Hill Tracts are now practically drained of their young men. In Myit-kyina only 37 were obtained, and the Battalion Commandant remarks :—

Every effort has been made to appeal to the Chingpaws to join the Military Police, and the Army (i) through the medium of Assistant Superintendents who have used their influence freely to persuade the men of the advantage of serving in the Police and the Army, and (ii) through recruiting parties from the battalion and from the 85th Burma Rifles, but all have alike proved fruitless; what men have come forward have been of poor physique and low intelligence. Assistant Superintendents have remitted revenue on each house from which a member has gone on active service to the Army. Kachin non-commissioned officers and men, while on leave, have visited villages and told them of their experiences while on service. Despite all these measures, recruiting has never been so bad, and one can only conclude that the tribesmen in this district have as yet no taste for service in the Police or for disciplined fighting.

In the Northern Shan States, Mr. Scott, Assistant Superintendent, Sinlumbaka, assisted by Mr. Gaudoin, Assistant Superintendent, Kutkai, headed a strong recruiting party consisting of a Kachin Military Police Officer, Sepoys and a band. They toured the Hills from the 17th February till the 7th March, when Mr. Scott fell ill, but very few recruits were obtained and the experiment was a failure. Although no kind of illegitimate influence was used, the martial appearance of the party appears to have frightened rather than attracted the people and the young men ran away into the jungles. Subsequently by unobtrusive methods, Mr. Gaudoin obtained a number of recruits during his ordinary tours. But the total number enlisted during the year was only 61, and there is no doubt that the main reason for non-success is the prosperity of the people arising from the great profits in the opium trade.

Recruiting of all castes was stopped at the end of the year owing to the surplus anticipated as the result of large numbers of Military Police volunteers returning from the Army on demobilization.

42. Opportunity was again taken to have instructors trained at Army classes.

Training. Twenty-four men were sent to a mild course of Army Physical Training and Bayonet Fighting at Poona, *i.e.*, designed for men past that period when the full Army course of Physical Training can be safely carried through. Six men were also sent to the ordinary Army Physical Training course. Twelve Indian Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers were sent to the Machine Gun course at Mhow. All qualified, two men with distinction. The latter two were kept on for special instruction by the Commandant of the School, who was good enough to send a very helpful report on each man trained.

Six men were detailed to the Musketry and Lewis Gun class at Satara in October. Two qualified in both Musketry and Lewis Gun, two in Musketry only, one failed and one was unable to attend through illness. Vacancies were also secured for British Officers, but none could be sent owing to the frontier operations.

One British Officer, one Indian Officer and one Non-Commissioned Officer qualified at a Bombing Course held at Mhow and it was intended to hold classes at Pyawbwe, but their services could not be utilised owing to the late receipt of the equipment.

Eight Signaller Non-Commissioned Officers were sent to Solon for a course of instruction in Field Telephone work, and a number of men from Frontier Battalions were trained in pigeon signalling at Rangoon under a pigeon expert kindly lent by the 18th Rifle Brigade. Owing to the lack of British Officers, signalling work was placed under the supervision of Subadar Atta Mohamed who was given a special charge allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem. The admirable results obtained in the recent frontier operations bear good testimony to the excellence of his work.

Previous to their despatch to the scene of the frontier operations the men selected were put through special courses of musketry and jungle warfare and at Taunggyi, a number of men were trained in the Stokes Mortar and Lewis Gun.

Statement
D-1.

43. The sanctioned strength of Mounted Infantry ponies was reduced from 1,168 to 1,000. The reductions were effected in the Mounted Infantry. Chindwin Battalion (62), Mandalay Battalion (91) and Rangoon Battalion (15), as it was ascertained after careful inquiry that they were in excess of requirements. Of the surplus ponies, 150 were required to increase the transport of the Myitkyina Battalion and 18 transferred to the Police School at Mandalay. The actual strength on the 31st December 1918 was 905 or 95 short.

There were 131 casualties. A severe outbreak of Surra occurred in May in the Kubaw Valley, where over 100 ponies were stationed in connection with the Kuki operations. Unfortunately the rains broke early and demobilization was somewhat prolonged with the result that 32 Mounted Infantry and 30 transport animals died of the disease. One hundred and forty-two remounts were purchased.

Subadar-Major (now Naib-Commandant) Jalal Din of the Mandalay Battalion did useful work in buying ponies for his own and other battalions.

A Mounted Infantry class was started at Pyawbwe in August under Major Hackett and attended by men from all battalions, but had to be abandoned owing to his services being required elsewhere and the necessity for frontier war classes in view of the forthcoming Kuki operations.

44. The actual strength at the close of the year was 937 against the sanctioned strength of 1,180. The transport of the Myitkyina Battalion was increased by 150 with the object of reducing the number of hired mules and thus making the battalion more independent of mule contractors.

The number of casualties amounted to 213 compared with 190 in the previous year and 160 in 1917. This increasing death-roll is mainly due to the ravages of Surra which accounted for 119 animals during the year. The largest number of cases occurred in the Myitkyina Battalion (57), and in the Chindwin Battalion (37). The experiment is being tried in the Myitkyina Battalion of replacing a number of mules by pack bullocks which are very little subject to Surra.

Owing to various reasons such as Surra, depreciation of the rupee, requirements for column and open season work, mules were very scarce and purchased with great difficulty. One hundred and eight were obtained from Yunnan at an average price of Rs. 190 through the kindness of Mr. Eastes, His Majesty's Consul at Têngyieh. An attempt was made by frontier battalions to secure 500 mules for the Army, and they were empowered to offer up to Rs. 250 per animal, but with the exception of the Battalion Commandant, Northern Shan States, who managed to get 37, they were unsuccessful. Mule contracts were carried out in all battalions except the Northern Shan States though at greatly enhanced rates. In the Northern Shan States both contractors completely failed to produce the number of mules contracted for and the Battalion Commandant had to hire 20 carts at Rs. 60 per mensem, and 245 mules from the *Myosas* at Rs. 25 per mensem, to complete his rationing arrangements.

The present system by which the bulk of our mule transport requirements are obtained by hiring at highly fluctuating rates from Chinese contractors who abandon us at their convenience cannot be described as efficient, but no satisfactory way out of the difficulty has yet been discovered. Proposals to start mule corps or bullock corps have had to be dropped on account of the enormous expense.

One thousand five hundred Chinese mules were obtained on contract for transport work with the Kuki columns.

45. Out of 16,014 trained men, 11,222 or 70 per cent. fired the Annual Musketry Course during the year. Musketry was again largely interfered with by column operations.

Bhamo heads the list in figure of merit with 53.33 followed by Southern Shan States with 52.54 and Chindwin with 52.33. The Chindwin Battalion secured the highest average in Part II, *vis.* 40.02, followed by Southern Shan States with 35.28 and Shwebo with 34.89.

The shooting of the Shwebo, Bhamo and Northern Shan States Battalions, especially the last named, showed a decided improvement, but Mandalay and Putao have sadly deteriorated, whilst the Arakan Hill Tracts never good, at the best of times is worse than ever. In spite of the fact that more battalions used the M.L.E. rifle, results are little better than in the previous year, and the need for the Musketry School at Pyawbwe, which will be opened when circumstances permit, is very obvious.

46. *Casualties.*—Although the figures for active service out of Burma are not included this year, the number of casualties increased from 1,179 to 1,680 chiefly under deaths, resignations and desertions.

Resignations.—This head also includes men discharged as unfit or disbanded. The increase was due to the large number of discharges of immature recruits and the disbandment of the Shan Company in the Southern Shan States Battalion and of the Burmese Companies in the Shwebo Battalion.

Desertions.—The increase of 115 occurred chiefly in the Southern Shan States (36), Myitkyina (29) and Bhamo (26), Battalions. At Taunggyi, half the Shan Company deserted during the first four months of the year owing to their fear of being sent on active service in the Chin Hills. In the Myitkyina Battalion, half the deserters were Kachins and half Gurkhas. Most of the Gurkhas deserted while on leave, and the Battalion Commandant attributes the cause to the fact that voluntary discharges have been withheld during the war whilst some of the men may have been persuaded to enlist in the Army. The increase in the case of Kachins was mainly due to the recruiting of men from new Recruiting grounds, *vis.* the Mogaung Subdivision and Katha District, who soon deserted. At Bhamo the deserters were all Kachins, and the main cause given is the leniency of the Battalion Commandant who was reluctant to award sentences of imprisonment. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that on adopting sterner measures the epidemic stopped. With the exception of a number of Gurkhas who deserted while on leave, the deserters were again of indigenous races, *vis.* Kachins, Karens, Burmans and Shans.

Punishments.—The number of punishments decreased from 1,674 to 1,454. There was an increase at Bhamo (30), but substantial decreases in the Southern

Shan States (94), Mandalay (58), Putao (35), and Chindwin (33) Battalions. The Battalion Commandant, Bhamo, says the increase is chiefly on account of absence without leave and overstaying leave. The Battalion Commandant, Southern Shan States, attributes the decrease to the disbandment of the Shan Company.

Rewards.—The following rewards and titles were awarded to Military Police for gallantry and good work in addition to those noted under "Active Service (Overseas)" :—

King's Police Medal.—Subadar Pahalman Chettri, Arakan Hill Tracts Battalion.

Order of British India, Second Class, with title of "Bahadur."—Naib-Commandant Hans Ram, Northern Shan States Battalion.

Khan Bahadur.—Subadar-Major Ahmed Hussan Khan, Rangoon Battalion.

Sardar Bahadur.—Naib-Commandant Kishen Singh, Shwebo Battalion; Subadar Parbal Singh Thapa, Southern Shan States Battalion.

T.D.M.—Subadar Sao Taung, Bhamo Battalion.

Certificate and Sword of Honour.—Subadar Piran Ditta, Bhamo Battalion; Subadar Parma Nand, Bhamo Battalion; Subadar Kahan Singh, Rangoon Battalion; Subadar Bahadur Singh, Mandalay Battalion.

Certificate of Honour and Gold Watch.—Naib-Commandant Sarran Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, Bhamo Battalion.

Certificate of Honour, Double-barrelled gun and Cash reward of Rs. 100.—Naib-Commandant Hans Ram, *Rai Bahadur*, Northern Shan States Battalion; Naib-Commandant Bansi Lal, *Rai Bahadur*, Toungoo Battalion; Subadar Harkanjang Limbu, Southern Shan States Battalion; Jemadar Uttam Singh, Bhamo Battalion.

Certificate of Honour and Cash reward of Rs. 100.—Subadar Durga Parshad, Mandalay Battalion; Subadar-Major Nain Singh Basera, Chin Hills Battalion; Havildar Devi Singh, Mandalay Battalion; Havildar Chitra Nand, Northern Shan States Battalion; Havildar Partab Singh Rana, Myitkyina Battalion; Sepoy Manbahadur Sunwar, Putao Battalion.

The names of the following officers were brought to the notice of the Government of India for valuable services rendered during the war :—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. W. French-Mullen, C.I.E., I.A.	Naib-Commandant Hans Ram, Northern Shan States Battalion.
Lieutenant-Colonel F. L. Orman, I.A.	Naib-Commandant Sarran Singh, Bhamo Battalion.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. H. Lee, I.A.	Subadar Sultan Ahmed Khan, Bhamo Battalion.
Captain R. G. Nairne, I.A.	Subadar Sao Tang, T.D.M., Bhamo Battalion.
Naib-Commandant Anokh Singh, <i>Bahadur</i> , Chindwin Battalion.	Subadar Madat Khan, Mandalay Battalion.
Naib-Commandant Bhaktawar Singh, Chin Hills Battalion.	

Eight men were awarded Rs. 1,115 and four Good Service Certificates for good work in connection with hunting down dacoits, etc.

47. One hundred and seven cases were tried by Battalion Commandants and Adjutants compared with 66 in 1917. The increase occurred under desertion and absence without leave, of which there were 75 cases and is partly attributable to the fact that the tendency to deal with such cases departmentally was sternly repressed. This tendency was chiefly shown in the case of indigenous races and is a mistaken kindness as a punishment of a few days' confinement to lines has no deterrent effect whatever.

Escapes.

48. Escapes have been dealt with in the Civil Police portion of this report.

49. The Myitkyina, Bhamo, Chin Hills, Northern and Southern Shan States, Shwebo, Reserve and Arakan Hill Tracts Battalions
 Equipment. were re-armed with the long pattern non-charger loading M.L.E. rifles, and revolvers were supplied to the Indian Officers of the first five battalions. For frontier war in thick jungle, such as there is in the Chin Hills, it has been found that the hand bomb is not of much use except for surprise-traps but the rifle bomb which can be rained down on stockades and suspected ambushes from a distance has a great future.

The question of re-arming the Military Police with a new weapon in place of the old seven-pounders which are worn out was taken up and the Government of India suggested the 3" Trench Howitzer known as the Stokes Mortar. Three were loaned for the frontier operations of 1918-19 with a view to practical trial and if the report is favourable, they will be adopted. A supply of Lewis guns, which were used in the operations of 1917-18 with good effect, is another necessity. They are excellent for searching sniper's posts, and supplying the frontal fire for front and flank attacks on stockades. At present, we have only two machine guns Vickers Maxim 303, in the Myitkyina Battalion, and no Lewis guns. The Civil Chief Master Armourer examined the arms of most battalions during the year, and the Chief Ordnance Officer, Rangoon Arsenal, after perusing his reports, remarked as follows :—

It is evident that with several exceptions a general improvement in care and repair has been effected. This is doubtless due to increased effort on the part of the officers concerned to bring about a more efficient system of regular weekly inspections by Indian Officers and a closer supervision of the work carried on by the Armourer mistries at their quarterly inspections. In this respect I would specially mention the Myitkyina and Mandalay Battalions, and in connection with the latter bring to notice the consistently good and reliable work of the Armourers Ram Rattan and Kartar Singh, both at headquarters and also the outpost served by them.

The guns of the Military Police were not inspected. The services of an officer of the Indian Defence Force were applied for and obtained, but he was appropriated for the Frontier Operations.

50. To remove the burden of debt under which the Military Police recruit
 Interior economy. now labours at the beginning of his service, and as some recognition of the services of the Burma Military Police during the war, the following concessions were asked for and sanctioned from the 1st January 1919 :—

Free issue of kits to recruits on joining.

Increase of annual allowance granted for maintenance of kit from Rs. 12 to Rs. 16.

Abolition of transit charges on clothing now paid by the sepoy in addition to actual cost.

Sanction was also obtained for the temporary entertainment of an extra clerk on Rs. 60 per mensem in the offices of all Battalion Commandants in order to cope with the large amount of extra work arising out of the war. Even with this addition, I am afraid many offices were over-worked. The uncomplaining way in which the staffs of Battalion offices have worked during the war is worthy of all praise. The Office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police was reorganized, and the clerks given a well-deserved rise of pay.

The new system of accounts under trial at Taunggyi was well reported on by the Battalion Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel F. L. Orman, I.A., but certain objections were disclosed. Subsequently on taking over the duties of Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police, Lieutenant-Colonel Orman held a Committee at Rangoon composed of Lieutenant-Colonel Lee, Battalion Commandant, Myitkyina, Mr. Iyer, Superintendent of the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police, and the most experienced clerks in the Military Police. The Committee succeeded in evolving a simplified system of accounts which was sanctioned by Government and is now in operation. Reports received up to date indicate that it is working satisfactorily.

51. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has inspected the headquarters of
 Inspections. the Northern Shan States, Shwebo and Myitkyina Battalions, and expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied with everything he saw.

Major-General Raitt, C.B., General Officer Commanding Burma Division inspected the Bhamo and Myitkyina Battalions. In the course of a very satisfactory report on the former, he commented on the fine turn out of all ranks, the excellence of the Musketry and Physical Training, the efficiency of the Signallers, the good order of the outposts and the smartness of the Mounted Infantry. At Myitkyina, whilst praising the turn out, the condition of the Mounted Infantry ponies, the gun-drill and the signallers, he noted on (i) shortness of equipment, especially boots, (ii) insufficiency of trained instructors and weakness of musketry training, and (iii) immobility of guns for lack of equipment. As regards (i) the shortage has been made good, (ii) instructors qualified at Army Schools are being used to train classes of Indian Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and instructors, (iii) this question is awaiting a decision as to the future armament of the Burma Military Police.

Major-General Young, General Officer Commanding Rangoon Brigade, inspected the Reserve Battalion and found everything in good order. He especially remarked on the smart turn out, the steadiness of the Mounted Infantry and the sound training of the Infantry and Signallers.

The Inspector-General of Police inspected Myitkyina and Shwebo Headquarters and the following outposts:—Yenangyaung, Myingyan and Thatôn.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police visited Bhamo, Reserve, Chindwin, Shwebo, Taunggyi, Rangoon and Toungoo Headquarters and the following outposts:—Sagaing, Mawlaik and Thatôn.

Lieutenant-Colonel French-Mullen was unable to do much inspection as he was fully occupied with the Frontier Operations whilst Lieutenant-Colonel Orman was prevented from doing so by illness.

Owing to the continued shortage of British Officers, outpost inspections were perforce inadequate.

Table D-1.

52. The shortage of British Officers prevailing in previous years was again experienced. Two District Superintendents in districts garrisoned by the Mandalay Battalion and 4 District Superintendents in districts garrisoned by the Chindwin Battalion were appointed Assistant Commandants in order that they might control the Military Police of their districts, and relieve the Battalion Commandant of part of his duties. Eight battalions were commanded by Officers of the Burma Commission. Only 5 regular officers were available for duty as Assistant Commandants, the rest being chiefly officers of the Civil Police and Indian Army Reserve. The actual number of Assistant Commandants on the 1st October 1918 was 26 against a sanctioned strength of 49 whilst on the 31st December, the actual number was 50 owing to the temporary appointment of 21 additional officers for the Kuki Operations. The 10 appointments of Naib-Commandants were filled throughout the year, and these experienced Indian Officers rendered good service. As it was desirable that all non-regular officers appointed to the Military Police should have Commissions, the matter was represented to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and they were subsequently admitted to the Indian Army Reserve.

Owing to the shortage of officers and the number of raw recruits, it has been impossible to maintain the discipline and training of the force up to pre-war standard, although all have done their best.

53. The Deputy Inspector-General reports that all Battalion Commandants have worked at top pressure and it is impossible to select any one for exceptional mention when all have done so well. I agree. All Commandants have had a most trying year. In no Battalion has there been a full complement of British Officers and in several Battalions the Commandants have worked single handed.

Mr. Morris, Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police, deserves special mention for continued good work. Of Assistant Commandants the names of Lieutenants French, Cleburne and Grantham are particularly brought to notice.

All Naib-Commandants and Subadar Majors have worked with great zeal and Battalion Commandants owe much to them.

Of other ranks I mention :—

For general good work.—*Subadars* Randhoj Thapa; Gopal Singh; Mohamed Tahir; Mota Suba; Ajudhya Singh; Ram Kesar Rai; Mahabir Thapa; Panchman Rai; Rate Ram; Sukraj Limbu; Sheik Abdul Majid; Arjan Singh; Chaman Singh; Sheorattan Singh; Mohamed Khan and Kishen Singh. *Jemadars* Chuni Lal; Habibulla Khan; Budhiman Limbu; Partab Singh Rana; Lall Singh; Sermukh Singh; Kishen Singh; Azam Ali Khan; Rahmat Ulla and Maksud Ahmed.

For signalling and special services.—*Subadar* Atta Mohamed. *Jemadars* Kishen Singh and Gopal Singh. *Subadars* Kulbahadur Lama; Sultan Ahmed Khan; Parsa Singh and Sharam Singh.

A large number of Indian Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men were brought to the notice of the Local Government for good services in the Operations 1917-18 against Chins and Kukis.

I cannot close the report without a reference to Lieutenant-Colonel French-Mullen, C.I.E., Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police. Lieutenant-Colonel French-Mullen joined the Military Police in June 1891 and served as an Assistant Commandant until July 1893. His second tour of duty commenced in February 1897 and he served first as Assistant and then as Battalion Commandant until February 1903. During this period he was specially selected to command the escort to the Burma-China Boundary Commission.

He rejoined the Military Police in March 1908 being posted to the command of the important frontier Battalion at Myitkyina and he retained that command until he was appointed to his present post in 1913.

I cannot speak too highly of the quality and value of his work in the Burma Military Police and his services have been constantly brought to the notice of Government. The interests of the Force have always been his first consideration and he has never spared himself in his efforts to improve its efficiency.

Lieutenant-Colonel French-Mullen is about to proceed on leave preparatory to retirement and he will carry with him the good wishes of all ranks who most heartily regret his departure.

H. DESVŒUX, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Inspector-General of Police, Burma.

APPENDICES.

	PAGE
STATEMENT A.—Return of cognizable crime for the year 1918—	
Part I.—Return of cases	48
Part II.—Return of persons concerned in cases	50
STATEMENT B.—Return of non-cognizable crime for the year 1918—	
Part I.—Return of cases	52
Part II.—Return of persons concerned in cases	54
STATEMENT C.—Property stolen and recovered during the year 1918	56
STATEMENT D.—Showing sanctioned strength and cost of district police in the year 1918	58
STATEMENT E.—Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for the year 1918	60
MAPS (three) showing the ratio of crime to population during the year 1918	63
GRAPH showing the incidence of crime for the past 20 years under ordinary theft, cattle theft, dacoity, robbery and murder.	66
TABLE B.—Casualties, rewards and punishments for the year 1918 (Military Police)	67
TABLE C.—Statement illustrating the health of the force for the year 1918 (Military Police)	ib.
STATEMENT D (1).—Showing the strength and cost of the Military Police in the year 1918	ib.

STATEMENT A.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

PART I.—Return

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4 + 5 - 6)	Number proved or declared to be false.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2	Sections of Indian Penal Code.						
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...	...
1	190B (1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	...	1	...	1	...
		Total	...	1	...	1	...
	CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY, SAFETY AND JUSTICE.						
3	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	1	18	...	14	...
4	301 to 304	Offences relating to coin	12	97	...	110	9
5	305 to 305A	Offences relating to stamps	...	1	...	1	...
6	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes	...	6	...	6	...
7	489A to 489D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes	...	10	...	10	...
8	312 to 316, 316A	Harbouring an offender	9	79	...	81	9
9	324, 325, 325B and 326	Other offences against public justice	55	258	1	292	12
10	143 to 149, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	9	52	...	41	...
	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	6	45	...	51	...
		Total	74	593	1	606	24
	CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						
11	302, 303, 304	Murder	127	659	...	736	9
12	307	Attempts at murder	14	58	...	72	2
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	24	117	...	141	1
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	68	619	...	687	616
15	377	Unnatural offence	...	25	...	25	12
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1	91	...	92	1
17	305, 306, 306	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	4	10	...	14	3
18	328, 331, 333, 335, 336, 338	Grievous hurt	228	8,089	1	3,579	41
19	325	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	2	28	...	30	6
20	329, 330, 332, 334	Hurt	226	3,944	2	3,967	304
21	352 to 359 and 372, 373 and 371	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	93	743	1	840	167
22	345 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	4	6	...	10	3
23	359, 360, 360, 367	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	171	1,638	...	1,809	491
24	304A, 336	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	6	40	...	46	...
		Total	1,099	10,168	4	11,971	1,460
	CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY.						
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 400	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	54	260	...	314	26
26	394, 397, 398, 399, 399	Robbery	85	373	...	458	263
27	370, 381, 382, 400 to 403, 405 to 410	Serious mischief and cognate offences	40	661	1	699	86
28	420, 420	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	11	790	...	807	25
29	449, 450, 457 to 460, 462 to 468	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	565	6,590	118	7,067	760
30	411, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	1	1	...	2	...
		Total	893	9,130	119	9,829	1,189
	CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	6	98	...	104	18
32	335, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	20	176	...	196	11
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	4	...	4	2
		Total	26	278	...	304	31
	CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.						
34	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	294	4,358	2	4,650	229
35	400 to 400	Criminal breach of trust	1,159	16,103	1,095	15,508	1,521
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	167	1,612	1	1,679	195
37	419, 420	Cheating	18	169	...	187	1
38	447, 448 and 449 and 450	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	89	888	1	926	97
39	461, 460	Breaking closed receptacle	129	2,113	77	2,175	304
		Total	1,895	25,089	1,775	26,208	2,347
	CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.						
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	8	44	...	52	3
41	298, 297, 299, 300, 303, 305, 306, 307, 301 to 304, section 34 of Act V of 1901 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	114	6,923	20	6,914	28
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	200	6,916	...	7,166	172
43	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (Act III of 1911).	...	...	...	...	...
44	109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code.	Vagrancy and bad character	80	1,850	...	1,440	9
		Total	481	14,569	29	14,691	208
		GRAND TOTAL	4,860	59,479	1,930	61,903	6,907

* Two hundred and seventy-eight cases of previous years detected during the year have been included, and 6 cases from

FOR THE YEAR 1918 (Paragraphs 12, 13, 14, 15, 17 and 18).
of Cases.

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14 + 15).	Remarks.						
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (columns 6 + 11 + 12 + 13).				Died.	Escaped.	Lunacy.	Compounded.	Abandoned.	Withdrawn.	Pardoned.
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18) ^a	(18) ^b	(18) ^c	(18) ^d	(18) ^e	(18) ^f	(18) ^g
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	1	6	1	9	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	9	38	10	11	64	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	1	59	5	1	64	6	5	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	24	152	4	18	175	80	78	255	2	...	...	...	...	...	5
20	5	12	1	...	13	7	11	20	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
18	2	26	3	2	30	3	3	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
178	49	288	26	37	350	97	88	447	2	...	...	2	...	...	8
135	135	134	134	219	457	1	...	458	7	...	7	...	1	82	...
6	6	36	10	18	67	2	2	69	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
92	5	96	8	8	112	1	1	113	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
93	60	79	14	23	116	1	1	119	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
5	1	3	...	3	6	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
18	...	4	...	7	11	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	4	88	1	3	93	...	...	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,363	310	880	278	318	1,439	62	29	1,464	2	1	3	250	...	...	...
...	...	9	...	8	11	...	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,037	309	788	186	847	1,338	77	47	1,396	6	2	...	350	...	...	...
524	81	127	9	27	164	16	12	179	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
2	...	3	1	3	7	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
400	155	689	53	62	704	101	69	805	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
22	4	11	2	4	18	1	...	19	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
5,582	1,079	2,733	694	1,041	4,472	289	162	4,791	15	8	11	810	3	57	...
36	45	55	42	91	189	1	1	193	1	...	...	...	...	9	...
98	95	232	132	179	509	5	4	508	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
247	44	41	86	128	262	27	17	289	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
380	77	81	98	263	449	37	23	479	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
1,008	554	2,048	433	2,164	4,753	197	136	4,960	7	...	1	71	...	6	...
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,709	825	2,418	712	2,809	6,149	267	181	6,316	11	...	1	72	...	23	...
46	11	15	9	1	19	42	22	81	...	...	...	19	1	2	...
94	16	49	18	11	77	61	30	129	...	...	...	12	...	1	...
1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
151	87	63	21	13	97	93	53	190	...	...	...	24	1	3	...
1,709	950	1,101	348	996	2,385	18	10	2,403	2	...	...	...	...	7	...
3,088	1,139	5,578	716	3,510	11,499	170	134	11,669	12	...	2	...	2	18	...
689	198	680	81	137	689	84	84	823	2	...	...	...	...	8	...
30	3	150	6	1	157	13	8	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
408	105	240	33	47	311	71	48	382	1	...	...	2	...	6	...
712	138	611	101	79	788	689	371	1,667	2	...	3	388	...	2	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,510	1,927	8,100	1,228	4,710	15,809	1,298	658	17,107	19	...	5	330	2	25	...
24	8	15	1	1	17	19	8	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
703	159	5,090	...	16	5,149	547	490	5,636	...	8	...	7	2	4	...
610	306	5,695	278	118	6,011	2,630	2,482	8,691	8	4	...	...	4	21	...
...
298	110	388	10	9	1,001	209	210	1,219	2	1	...	...	2	17	...
1,638	626	11,648	383	133	12,173	3,449	3,180	15,627	10	8	...	7	6	42	...
13,728	4,619	28,279	3,048	8,808	39,086	5,469	4,323	44,519	57	11	17	1,045	14	168	...

column 10 of Statement A, Part I, for the year 1917, erroneously included or struck off as direct cases, have been excluded.

STATEMENT A.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

PART II.—Return of Persons

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year, as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>						
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	...	...	...
14	120 B (1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	3	...	...
Total			...	3	...	...
CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY, SAFETY AND JUSTICE.						
2	121 to 126, 128	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	1	30	...	...
3	261 to 264	Offences relating to coin ...	10	96	21	...
4	265 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	1	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes ...	...	16	...	...
6	489A to 489D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes ...	...	11	1	...
7	312 to 316, 216A	Harbouring an offender ...	8	123	...	...
8	284, 285, 226B and 228	Other offences against public justice ...	33	260	6	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 156, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	51	323	...	...
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	68	...	...
Total			108	694	31	...
CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON						
11	302, 303, 305	Murder ...	108	710	86	25
12	307	Attempts at murder ...	8	74	6	1
13	304, 306	Culpable homicide ...	39	184	7	2
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	19	229	25	...
15	377	Unnatural offence ...	...	10	2	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	8	12	...	...
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	...	60	1	...
18	329, 331, 333, 335, 336, 337	Grievous hurt ...	243	2,813	268	1
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	12	2	...
20	327, 330, 332, 334	Hurt ...	135	2,331	165	1
21	323 to 329 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	73	536	60	...
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	6	13	1	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	115	1,390	60	...
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	4	31	6	...
Total			808	8,731	676	31
CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON AND PROPERTY OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY.						
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	165	528	187	2
26	394, 397, 398, 399, 393	Robbery ...	75	305	114	2
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 432, 433 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	11	229	23	...
28	423, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal ...	30	214	17	...
29	424, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 451.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	952	4,767	142	...
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	18	3	4	4
Total			641	5,944	436	19
CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	8	126	13	14
32	355, 357	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	30	199	11	...
33	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	2	1	...
Total			38	329	25	14
CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.						
34	379 to 383	Theft of cattle ...	183	2,485	202	...
35	406 to 409	Ordinary ...	629	10,494	286	4
36	411 to 414	Criminal breach of trust ...	51	940	29	...
37	419, 420	Receiving stolen property ...	31	524	8	...
38	447, 448 and 453 and 455	Cheating ...	89	689	42	...
39	461, 463	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, Breaking closed receptacle ...	121	1,923	66	...
Total			944	18,075	1,300	...
CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.						
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion ...	32	39	13	...
41	298, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	206	5,946	26	1
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	832	10,545	241	60
43	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	...	...	...	...
44	109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	87	1,244	73	1
Total			647	19,004	264	60
GRAND TOTAL			3,106	58,021	2,088	235

* Six persons erroneously included in column 12 of Statement A

FOR THE YEAR 1918 (Paragraphs 13, 14, 15, 17, 18 and 24).

concerned in cases.

Number of persons tried. (8)	Number convicted. (9)	Number acquitted or discharged. (10)	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year. (11)	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year. (12)	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Remarks.						
					Number arrested. (13)	Number convicted. (14)	Number acquitted or discharged. (15)	Died. (16) a	Escaped. (16) b	Lunacy. (16) c	Compounded. (16) d	Abandoned. (16) e	Withdrawn. (16) f	Pardoned. (16) g
...
...
10	5	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	37	37	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
184	89	45	...	1	8	7	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
244	176	68	10	29	91	78	15	4	...	...	4	...	5	...
308	164	142	...	39	49	41	8	1	...	...	...	1	26	...
64	16	18	1	2	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
849	596	824	12	75	152	128	24	7	...	...	4	1	32	...
488	165	323	49	133	11	...	11	18	...	10	...	...	51	8
60	38	32	4	10	...	3	...	8	...	1	...	...	2	...
160	135	55	2	8	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
267	86	181	7	15	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
8	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
16	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	44	11	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,409	1,197	1,802	56	283	106	45	60	5	1	8	200	1	8	...
8	4	4	1	9	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,393	1,089	1,311	34	935	111	63	40	3	8	...	841	1	14	...
808	173	835	15	41	35	17	18	1	...	...	...	...	8	...
19	10	8	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,289	736	553	17	135	142	89	50	6	...	...	14	...	15	...
97	16	11	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
7,812	3,675	4,188	186	654	425	219	202	27	4	14	666	2	101	3
429	191	269	27	100	...	3	2	12	...	...	...	...	36	8
788	374	364	15	114	12	8	4	6	...	...	...	...	7	2
208	70	133	4	11	108	68	58	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
288	96	193	2	27	44	17	28	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
4,460	2,675	1,894	66	878	869	194	181	17	...	1	89	...	11	...
12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,308	3,417	2,888	114	625	532	273	271	38	...	1	89	...	67	10
97	31	68	...	10	116	61	58	...	...	...	25	...	2	...
196	91	105	...	11	126	48	89	...	...	...	13	...	1	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
294	123	179	...	21	268	109	146	...	...	...	38	...	3	...
8,172	1,668	1,510	72	176	37	15	22	7	...	...	...	...	11	...
9,554	6,574	4,980	128	554	457	210	243	29	...	9	...	...	24	...
876	549	327	87	70	176	94	81	4	...	...	...	...	3	...
578	413	169	4	4	18	10	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
604	284	310	18	56	99	67	48	3	...	...	9	1	3	...
1,561	641	1,210	7	110	1,037	587	1,368	8	1	9	462	...	10	...
2	...	2	...	...	6	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,681	10,139	6,498	261	879	2,730	974	1,768	46	1	5	465	1	51	...
70	27	43	...	7	31	21	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,668	6,180	702	2	186	897	682	1,198	...	3	...	6	1	84	...
10,089	8,089	2,015	31	497	5,647	6,475	1,906	15	1	...	...	40	23	2
...
1,236	992	244	5	100	850	217	33	2	1	...	...	1	15	...
18,266	15,267	3,004	39	790	9,167	7,865	2,189	18	5	...	6	42	102	3
50,159	33,137	17,022	(4)	8,244	10,868	5,168	4,649	146	10	20	1,368	46	346	15

Part II, for the year 1917, have been excluded.

STATEMENT B.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

PART I.—Return

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of the year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>					
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of non-cognizable offence	...	...	...
1a	120B (1) and 120B (2)	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy	...	...	...
		Total	...	2	2
CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY, ETC.					
2	121 to 129, 205	Offences against the State	...	1	1
3	127	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 212 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229	Offences against public justice	45	200	245
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	14	116	130
6	193 to 200, 206 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	34	218	252
7	465 to 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government promissory notes, and falsifying accounts.	8	26	34
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	...	22	22
9	429 to 439	Making or using false trade-marks	...	2	2
10	144, 163A to 166, 180	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	11	222	233
		Total	119	1,263	1,372
CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.					
11	312 to 314	Causing miscarriage	...	5	5
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...
12a	376	Rape by the husband	...	1	1
		Total	...	6	6
CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.					
13	384 to 389	Extortion	9	64	73
		Total	9	64	73
CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.					
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	13	13
15	352, 354, 356	Criminal force	26	854	880
16	384	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	...	20	20
17	306	Voluntarily causing hurt	178	6,021	6,199
		Total	213	6,908	7,121
CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.					
18	417, 418	Cheating	...	22	22
19	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property	8	127	135
20	426, 427, 428	Mischief (simple)	49	720	769
		Total	57	869	926
CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.					
21	298	Offences against religion	1	4	5
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	5	5
23	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	62	206	268
24	500 to 506	Defamation	25	299	324
25	504, 505 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyances	122	3,250	3,372
26	571 to 575, 578, 584, 587, 588, 590	Public and local nuisances	5	57	62
27	594A	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	...	54	54
29	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property	4	47	51
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children	139	2,329	2,468
32		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	214	25,418	26,432
		Total	1,203	32,167	34,430
		GRAND TOTAL	* 1,664	41,489	43,053

* Twenty-three cases erroneously included in column 4 of

of Cases.

Statement B, Part I, for the year 1917, have been excluded.

STATEMENT B.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

PART II.—Return of Persons

Serial Number. (1)	Law. (2)	Offence. (3)	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued. (4)	Persons against whom process issued	
				On complaint. (5)	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the police. (6)
Sections of Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence ...	...	...	...
1A	190 B (1) and 190 B (2) ...	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	4	1
		Total ...	...	4	1
CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILITY, ETC.					
2	121 to 120, 305 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	3	...
3	127 ...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 301 to 304, 312 to 315, 366A, 367 to 369 ...	Offences against public justice ...	61	552	168
5	161 to 166, 317 to 323 ...	Offences by public servants ...	27	140	15
6	193 to 200, 305 in 311, 321 to 324 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	41	193	26
7	465 to 477 A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government promissory notes, and falsifying accounts.	12	95	5
8	384 to 387 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	...	24	4
9	488 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks ...	...	3	...
10	140, 153A to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	37	814	316
		Total ...	178	1,789	527
CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.					
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	...	1	...
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...
12A	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	1	...
CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.					
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	12	113	6
		Total ...	12	103	6
CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.					
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	...	7	5
15	360, 365, 368 ...	Criminal force ...	49	1,155	2
16	324 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	...	79	4
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	868	8,210	37
		Total ...	419	9,444	48
CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.					
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	1	74	...
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	11	163	25
20	489, 487, 484 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	116	1,430	...
		Total ...	128	1,672	25
CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.					
21	288 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	7	...
22	490 to 493 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	...	23	...
23	493 to 495 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	64	864	...
24	500 to 505 ...	Defamation ...	41	460	...
25	504, 505 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	187	1,980	...
26	371 to 376, 378, 384, 387, 388, 290 ...	Public and local nuisances ...	2	94	9
27	529A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction ...	...	85	2
29	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances ...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property ...	7	327	19
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	145	2,311	...
32	.....	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	2,273	46,397	8,544
		Total ...	2,819	55,275	8,576
		GRAND TOTAL ...	2,849	66,832	9,193

* Thirty-two persons erroneously entered in column 12 of

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1918 (Paragraph 23).

concerned in cases.

(7) Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	(8) Persons who appeared before the Courts.	(9) Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		(12) Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 6 and 8).	(13) Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
			(10) Acquitted or discharged.	(11) Convicted.			(14) Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	(15) Number of those in column 11 convicted of capital offences.	(16) Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.
...
...
...
...
19	797	1	267	409	50	44	16	...	9
8	176	1	86	69	45	20	...	...	1
14	280	6	110	96	48	38	5	...	6
3	89	...	90	18	43	6	...	...	...
...	98	...	7	21	75	...	...	...	...
...	8	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
26	1,140	8	334	786	65	61	17	...	...
67	2,365	11	618	1,319	59	225	88	...	16
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
4	112	5	68	26	24	14	1	...	5
4	112	6	66	26	24	14	1	...	6
3	11	...	9	1	8	...	1	...	...
17	1,126	22	512	361	30	69	221	...	4
...	76	5	21	41	54	...	9	...	...
129	2,424	244	2,040	2,364	29	417	2,379	...	57
127	2,706	271	2,622	2,747	39	466	2,620	...	41
...	78	5	44	16	20	5	4	...	2
1	208	10	129	55	28	9	...	...	...
22	1,319	10	746	311	29	110	342	...	6
22	1,796	26	919	331	22	124	346	...	8
...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	22	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	662	24	437	123	16	20	210	...	6
8	489	15	217	96	21	22	129	...	4
72	2,077	103	1,896	1,811	30	910	1,927	1	18
...	29	...	57	60	50	...	12	...	4
...	56	...	17	66	63	16	1	...	...
...
...	263	4	78	67	37	60	42	...	...
64	2,312	42	667	1,391	62	157	124	...	10
2,049	55,535	280	15,529	28,223	61	3,580	446	8	720
2,222	62,794	337	19,157	35,678	57	4,108	2,224	4	772
2,454	76,742	799	24,544	41,177	52	4,627	5,241	4	842

Statement B, Part II, for the year 1917, have been included.

STATEMENT C.—*Property stolen and*

Offence.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.
(1)				(2)	(3)
<i>A.—Cognisable.</i>					
1. Theft	{	(a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.		3,317	1,495
		(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.		183	160
		(c) Other thefts		12,509	7,656
2. Robbery	{	(a) Dacoity		77	57
		(b) Other robbery		486	155
3. Criminal breach of trust				660	276
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.				94	24
Total				17,326	9,823
<i>B.—Non-cognisable.</i>					
5. Extortion				20	3
6. Criminal misappropriation				39	20
Total				59	23

recovered during the year 1918.

Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Rs.	Rs.	
45	4,51,792	49,588	11
87	20,336	6,528	32
61	8,74,663	2,95,936	34
74	1,51,549	16,228	11
32	90,652	20,987	23
42	1,22,669	19,971	16
26	44,283	3,557	8
57	17,55,944	4,12,795	24
15	640	37	6
51	2,947	803	27
39	3,587	840	23

STATEMENT D.—Showing sanctioned strength and cost of

District.	Number of Inspectors-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.		
								Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Headquarters	3	1											
ARAKAN DIVISION.													
Akyah	1				8	9	1	61	1		305	18	
Northern Arakan	1				1	6		13			81		
Kvaakpyu	1				3	16		43			214	5	
Sandoway	1				4	16		57			145		
Total	4				14	67	1	154	1		698	23	
PEGU DIVISION.													
Hanthawaddy	3				9	40		54			409		
Insein	1				1	40		64			381		3
Pegu	1				7	51		73			504		
Tharrawaddy	1				8	76		208			326		25
Promé	1				5	60		113			306		24
Total	6				30	207		517			2,006		32
IMPAWADDY DIVISION.													
Basseln	1				7	52	1	71			628		17
Henzada	1				7	45		61			309		20
Myaungmya	1				5	92		43			272	40	
ala-ubin	1				5	50		49			296		
Pyawda	1				5	81		65			255		
Total	5				29	180	1	269			1,740	40	47
TENASSERIM DIVISION.													
Toungoo	1				6	21		65			518		8
Salween	1				1	11		17	2		82		
Thaon	1				6	85		63			383		
Amherst	1				7	32	1	68	1		548	34	7
Tavoy	1				6	27		64			325		
Mergui	1				5	19		36	1		254	49	
Total	6				30	156	1	286	4		1,806	83	15
MAOUE DIVISION.													
Thayetmyo	1				4	27	1	70			276		27
Pakokku	1				5	24		47		1	239		57
Mibba	1				4	21		61			214		43
Magwe	1				3	20		58		1	221		34
Total	4				16	106	1	236		2	940		160
MANDALAY DIVISION.													
Mandalay	1				9	57	2	140		8	864		36
Bhamo	1				3	9	1	21			143		
Myittha	1				2	9		15			115		4
Katha	1				4	19		40		9	144		18
Ruby Mines	1				4	14		28			125		31
Total	5				22	108	3	214		17	1,361		89
SADAIING DIVISION.													
Shwebo	1				4	27	1	81		2	346		44
Sagaling	1				3	16		39		2	153		17
Lower Chindwin	1				3	16		39			248		29
Upper Chindwin	1				5	18		41			176		18
Total	4				15	75	1	100		4	809		111
MEIKTILA DIVISION.													
Krankue	1				3	13		33			155		17
Meiktila	1				4	27	1	44			197		24
Yamethin	1				6	37		41		24	345		32
Myingyan	1				5	21		49		1	227		31
Total	4				18	92	1	166		25	825		104
Northern Shan States			1		2	5		10			81		16
Southern Shan States			1		2	9		8			56		15
District Superintendent of Police, Railways.	1				7	38	3	111			254		
Provincial Police Training School	1				6	30							
D.I.G. of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation, Burma.	1	1			16	14		28			15		
Pakokku Hill Tracts					1	2		3			45		
Chin Hills						1		2					
Officers of and above the rank of Inspectors of Police on leave and deputation, etc.	1	3	21										
Total of Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Police posted to districts.			19	45									
GRAND TOTAL	5	44	42	45	216	1,224	12	2,234	5	58	10,669	146	638
Additional Police—													
Hanthawaddy						12		55			119		
Pegu						27		33			143		
Toungoo						1		1			10		
Total						40		89			272		
Temporary Police—													
Headquarters	2			20									
Sandoway												8	
Hanthawaddy						1		2			80		
Thaon						1							
Amherst						4							
Thayetmyo								5			33		
Pakokku								2			17		3
Mibba								1			7		
Magwe								1			7		
Mandalay								3			22		
Katha								2			14		
Shwebo								3			15		
Sagaling								1			7		
Lower Chindwin								2			6		
Meiktila								2			6		
Yamethin								1			7		
Myingyan								6		2	27		15
Criminal Investigation Department.													
Total	2	1		20		7		85		2	136	8	18

* Excludes one Head Constable and five Constables.
† Excludes six Constables.
‡ Excludes six Constables.

District Police in the year 1918 (Paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 32 and 33).

Total.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand total cost (columns 16 and 17).	Area of district in square miles.	Population of district.	Urban population of district.	Number of police-stations.	Number of outposts.	Proportion of Police		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the police-force.
(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	To area.	To population.	(24)	(25)
4	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
433	5,136	529,943	37,898	10	7	12.11	1,253	1,700	4.02
51	1,550	22,244	2,244	2	2	20.11	433	20	4.39
283	4,587	184,916	8,323	11	2	15.58	656	616	2.18
806	8,724	102,803	3,380	9	1	15.37	499	891	1.90
968	14,807	839,595	44,576	38	12	15.39	873	2,726	2.68
513	1,701	333,589	10,897	13	3	8.28	648	2,919	5.68
494	1,826	265,345	13,982	13	3	8.70	637	2,062	4.15
644	3,925	370,416	17,104	19	7	6.98	673	2,310	4.41
644	3,868	438,20	23,656	24	...	4.15	675	3,628	5.44
682	3,915	378,871	23,056	21	3	4.94	640	2,734	4.22
3,987	12,300	1,730,421	113,615	94	16	4.53	617	14,047	4.67
678	4,127	440,988	49,093	22	...	6.08	650	4,273	6.30
680	3,843	532,357	53,296	16	1	6.47	1,024	3,039	5.94
398	3,813	384,853	13,593	12	1	6.72	553	2,189	5.48
381	1,648	305,078	27,217	10	8	4.13	801	1,649	4.01
388	2,118	285,215	24,973	10	1	6.36	768	1,866	5.53
2,210	12,406	1,863,485	168,769	71	6	6.60	809	12,829	5.58
415	5,179	351,076	26,583	16	2	14.87	846	2,212	5.23
114	2,636	46,808	...	7	...	23.39	4.9	134	1.13
475	4,893	416,975	30,512	14	4	10.30	878	1,333	3.66
699	7,069	387,918	57,632	19	8	10.10	626	2,112	3.02
531	5,808	155,233	22,074	10	5	16.57	421	1,416	4.41
954	9,789	111,224	13,850	10	4	26.83	806	769	2.11
2,865	25,886	1,429,124	111,647	76	13	16.03	599	8,477	2.55
406	4,780	303,275	24,471	14	7	11.70	588	1,098	3.70
584	6,210	449,909	30,030	12	13	16.17	1,067	1,115	3.90
346	3,302	268,959	18,101	12	7	9.61	763	1,221	3.58
348	3,313	346,909	20,266	10	3	9.52	997	1,369	3.98
1,964	17,475	1,230,023	82,347	43	30	11.84	835	4,813	3.24
1,117	2,117	340,770	183,132	21	8	1.90	805	5,898	2.49
178	6,905	107,811	9,702	3	11	33.78	606	291	1.68
146	10,977	86,877	...	4	9	70.18	586	326	2.23
285	7,001	198,193	5,683	10	6	29.19	843	628	2.65
306	5,478	100,618	11,039	8	4	26.98	496	227	1.61
1,679	22,478	883,969	151,633	45	33	17.20	443	5,461	2.21
286	5,714	350,668	10,639	15	3	14.80	924	1,356	3.61
246	1,825	312,111	10,977	9	3	7.12	1,269	766	3.07
320	3,430	318,175	8,828	10	9	10.87	908	820	2.65
247	15,168	170,682	3,692	10	5	61.29	621	309	1.62
1,199	26,182	1,155,211	83,786	44	20	21.61	963	3,331	2.78
228	1,374	141,426	5,877	7	8	5.71	634	639	2.57
393	2,153	279,823	7,076	9	...	7.18	958	1,845	4.67
426	3,071	307,419	26,725	13	1	9.99	712	1,722	4.04
534	3,107	441,906	22,105	10	1	9.30	1,333	1,833	4.01
1,275	10,819	1,170,673	61,756	39	5	8.49	812	5,066	3.97
139	14,294	458,999	...	4	3	1.081	3,657	323	2.64
91	40,424	900,208	...	2	4	44.33	2,891	297	3.26
214	27	6	...	...	2,192	5.29
97
74
51	8,710	28,351	...	...	2	7.55	515	...	...
8	8,000	129,586	...	...	...	2,666.67	39,962	...	...
26
67
15,289	181,48,840	13,49,366	197,98,206	230,811	11,821,901	824,658	250	169	15.05	771	87,884	8.74
139
14
405	11,83,919	...	11,83,919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32
8
33
1
4
33
23
8
8
16
16
8
8
8
60
1
230

employed every year for duty at the Port of Akyab.
 reserve Sergeants.
 furnished by the Assistant Quarter Master General.

STATEMENT E.—Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal

Range.	District.	Total Strength.				Armament of the Force.				Punishments.									
		Sanctioned.		Actual.		Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bore.	Number of revolvers.	Dismissed.	Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate's Court.								
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.						Under Police Act.		Under sections 390, 391, 392, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
WESTERN RANGE.	Akyah	37	385	32	362	139	24	11	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan	8	44	6	40	29	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyaukpada	19	262	18	244	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway	20	186	19	185	...	10	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		84	877	75	806	207	48	27	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PIGU RANGE.	Hanthawaddy	49	463	49	409	115	23	1	10	10	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1
	Insein	46	417	45	435	97	38	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu	81	882	81	871	111	74	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	84	899	81	840	...	111	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		300	3,061	300	2,440	549	271	3	47	71	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1
IRRAWADDY RANGE.	Bassala	61	616	61	616	108	48	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Henzada	49	477	49	474	109	39	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Myingmya	87	885	87	884	90	29	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maubin	85	845	85	840	85	28	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		382	3,823	382	3,810	402	179	2	46	54	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
PAGU RANGE.	Longgon	10	374	89	349	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween	12	101	12	89	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thabon	38	416	37	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amherst	40	462	40	458	193	45	1	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EASTERN RANGE.	Tacey	88	837	88	834	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	24	239	24	234	101	20	1	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		160	1,908	160	1,860	71	69	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	10
WESTERN RANGE.	Isletmyo	32	373	32	373	107	20	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Paikky	29	354	29	340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mitun	24	317	24	300	100	21	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Negwe	33	314	33	312	115	26	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		122	1,358	122	1,321	404	92	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1
EASTERN RANGE.	Mandalay	68	1,048	66	858	148	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhamo	18	184	12	119	113	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Myittha	11	134	11	121	32	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Katha	23	211	23	187	66	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		120	1,577	112	1,266	422	118	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
WESTERN RANGE.	Shwedo	32	252	31	249	83	23	1	...	28	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
	Sagaing	19	126	19	216	59	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lower Chindwin	19	300	17	276	62	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Chindwin	21	225	21	209	100	12	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		91	1,101	88	1,080	304	74	1	14	31	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
EASTERN RANGE.	Kyaukse	10	106	10	201	51	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meiktha	25	245	25	250	68	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Yamethin	43	332	43	377	93	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Myingyau	28	207	24	257	85	20	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		111	1,180	109	1,115	390	86	1	13	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EASTERN RANGE.	Northern Shan States.	11	17	10	94	26	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Southern Shan States.	11	79	10	71	57	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WESTERN RANGE.	Chin Hills (Falam).	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pakokky Hill Tracts.	8	48	2	42	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WESTERN RANGE.	Deputy Inspector-General for Railways and Criminal Investigation, Railway Police.	30	42	30	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Police Training School.	26	...	26	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total		1,452	12,748	1,376	12,896	171	3,426	1,110	10	907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14

NOTE.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents

management of the force for the year 1918 (Paragraphs 4, 5, 6, 8 and 33).

Rate or		Rewards.		Education.		Number of Constables				Number who have left the force during the year						Percentage on total actual strength of					
Officers.	Other offences.	Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number enlisted during the year.				Number who have left the force during the year						Percentage on total actual strength of					
(90)	(91)	By promotion.	P. khilats, presents, good-conduct stripes or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	(96)	Of 1 year and under 8 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years' service.	Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	(81)	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	(37)	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	(39)	Deaths.
...	65	59	329	48	80	112	57	22	5	27	16	6	2	17	21.89	1.12	4.81		
...	1	...	24	6	8	13	1	6	...	3	...	...	...	1	17.89	1.25	3.17		
...	39	19	339	12	37	11	44	17	1	...	18	...	...	6	16.81	1.46	3.25		
...	56	19	187	16	17	73	32	17	2	...	1	...	...	4	27.91	.96	1.96		
...	...	11	153	75	783	80	142	278	153	71	8	84	80	8	9	83	11.53	.87	3.08		
...	...	9	101	47	394	14	189	183	11	...	2	63	19	4	14	9	86.24	.85	1.57		
...	...	9	181	46	381	98	78	153	81	5	5	44	23	4	9	18	18.90	.48	2.70		
...	...	12	138	...	570	138	107	224	40	4	2	26	16	8	19	9	81.89	1.00	1.44		
...	...	20	215	...	611	47	70	188	28	6	5	52	58	110	11	11	88.20	1.01	2.24		
...	...	21	1	1	64	39	24	199	41	11	5	34	34	10	7	16	35.08	1.72	2.89		
...	...	71	18	777	205	2,244	346	608	848	157	32	18	223	103	136	60	61	8.14	1.05	2.23	
...	...	2	187	...	534	99	132	298	82	16	6	32	17	28	5	19	30.82	1.87	2.66		
...	...	13	109	48	344	191	30	160	44	27	2	55	16	5	4	11	30.27	.86	2.55		
...	...	3	149	87	272	104	80	84	34	14	4	...	22	19	5	7	30.81	1.18	1.94		
...	...	8	93	36	817	40	51	181	32	4	2	25	14	2	8	3	15.16	.84	.80		
...	...	4	136	...	199	42	101	2	...	2	...	23	11	7	5	13	67.78	1.86	4.47		
...	...	30	20	677	215	1,692	467	395	212	63	14	183	80	69	27	62	31.74	2.04	2.39		
...	...	11	65	59	304	...	75	108	89	26	4	31	13	7	6	8	30.10	.85	3.08		
...	...	7	19	77	...	16	32	97	10	2	...	14	...	8	6	6	1.80	.13	5.15		
...	66	37	362	69	119	131	47	31	1	39	14	23	9	9	21.75	.38	9.18		
...	...	2	184	40	348	89	108	151	107	43	7	74	13	36	16	16	89.72	1.36	2.61		
...	...	9	66	...	321	76	51	50	31	22	5	14	30	6	2	4	14.66	.86	1.87		
...	...	6	32	...	300	87	47	71	83	...	2	24	9	7	2	6	85.91	1.77	1.95		
...	...	2	35	5	428	182	1,520	394	495	566	257	197	13	166	89	82	41	28.25	.86	2.23	
...	...	6	129	32	873	50	44	193	60	47	26	32	16	30	...	14	67.09	1.20	3.46		
...	...	1	149	27	236	18	55	117	51	88	8	19	10	10	1	7	48.19	1.90	1.88		
...	...	8	77	28	276	14	62	97	81	68	4	15	11	19	1	13	49.05	1.81	4.09		
...	...	9	49	33	301	48	60	88	27	44	18	27	13	15	10	7	23.40	1.41	2.03		
...	...	24	12	44	120	1,136	130	211	419	172	915	...	23	44	67	12	41	44.88	1.76	2.35	
...	...	18	...	467	66	775	89	107	300	120	145	...	20	21	10	1	24	52.21	1.68	3.53	
...	17	12	42	49	36	54	11	10	...	42	4	21	...	10	39.13	1.85	6.21		
...	...	2	13	...	30	36	26	16	9	...	...	16	5	...	...	4	68.93	3.44	2.03
...	...	3	16	...	121	46	68	...	14	10	1	25	8	4	8	25	4.14	1.62	11.90		
...	8	...	110	44	32	47	15	10	1	23	...	29	...	18	115.81	4.09	8.88		
...	...	17	4	687	128	1,081	242	268	504	169	175	81	178	83	61	7	51	69.08	1.95	4.25	
...	...	7	...	31	319	35	45	129	35	58	15	20	18	2	1	9	8.88	.79	2.80		
...	30	19	251	8	10	61	35	61	10	13	2	...	1	9	39.14	1.63	3.68		
...	...	4	...	17	265	18	61	87	37	80	15	5	...	19	4	6	12.62	.29	2.05		
...	...	4	...	28	194	11	52	73	16	28	5	44	8	14	...	5	52.17	1.68	3.17		
...	...	15	1	182	83	979	72	168	300	123	221	45	98	85	37	5	39	35.83	1.06	2.59	
...	...	6	...	55	16	201	41	30	47	25	32	9	18	8	5	5	63.91	1.53	2.80		
...	...	1	...	89	25	268	25	22	75	29	56	11	25	9	5	...	1	30.60	1.80	.85	
...	...	8	...	60	43	813	30	39	119	47	91	8	10	8	1	1	19.37	.75	2.44		
...	...	8	...	68	24	377	88	88	...	20	60	10	18	5	7	2	7	24.40	1.46	2.95	
...	...	18	1	322	109	1,069	143	179	323	140	239	98	71	80	22	6	23	31.91	1.26	1.88	
...	11	10	58	18	45	23	6	6	...	9	...	1	...	8	8.46	1.46	7.69		
...	14	10	67	18	34	17	15	10	3	12	8	...	...	1	26.12	.84	1.19		
...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	1	7	25	27	7	8	2	1	10	...	1	1	2	49.01	1.06	6.92		
...	9	30	48	8	14	6	2	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	4.18	.10	1.89		
...	...	2	1	79	47	396	25	86	147	23	7	3	4	7	19	...	11	85.32	1.28	3.76	
...	55	60.00	2.30	...	
...	...	23	82	8,540	1,369	11,019	1,884	2,383	4,185	1,422	1,179	937	1,107	490	497	182	85.55	1.30	2.74		

or officers of higher rank. Head Constables should be shown as men.

MAP No. 1

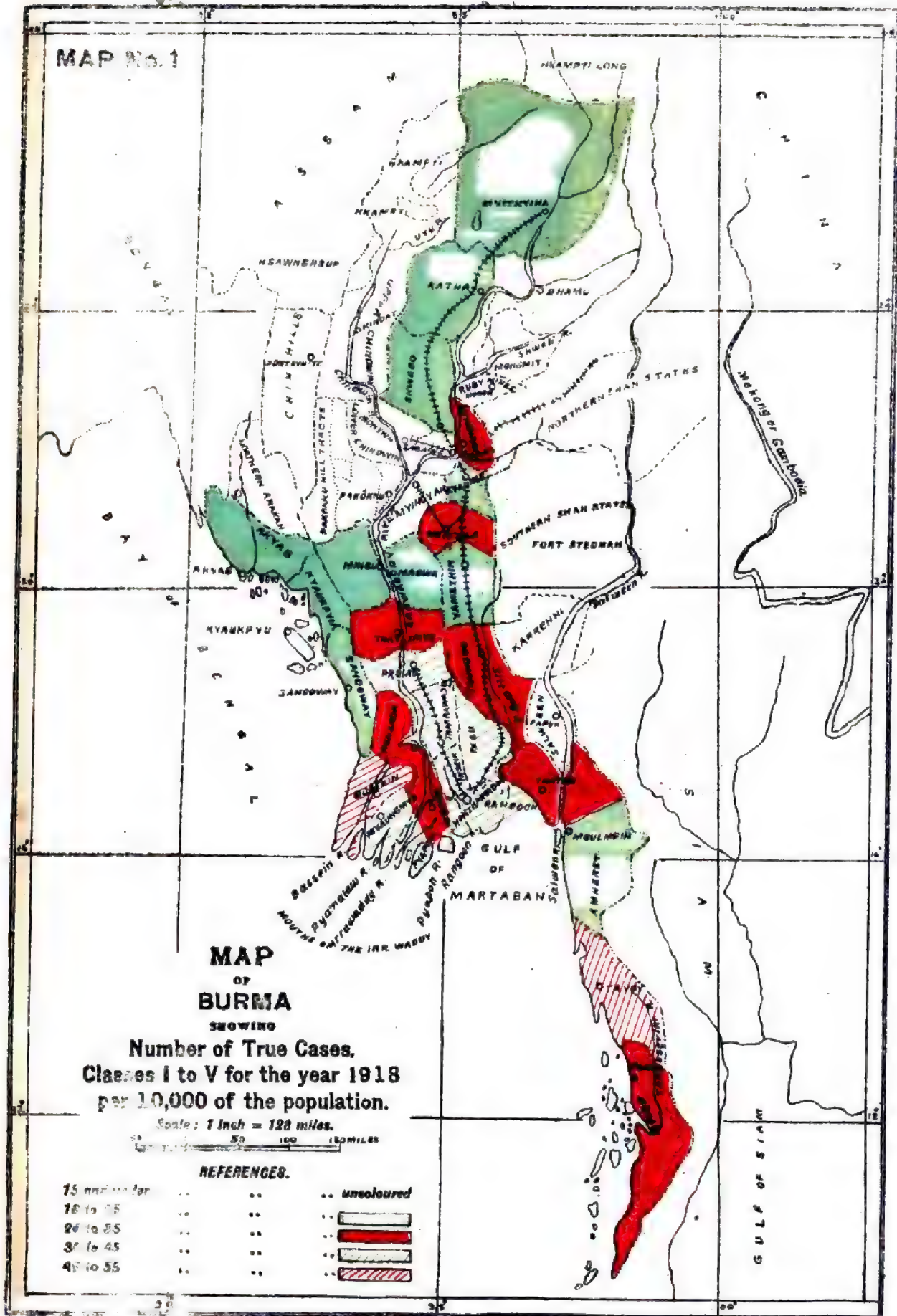
**MAP
OF
BURMA**
SHOWING
Number of True Cases,
Classes I to V for the year 1918
per 10,000 of the population.

Scale: 1 inch = 125 miles.

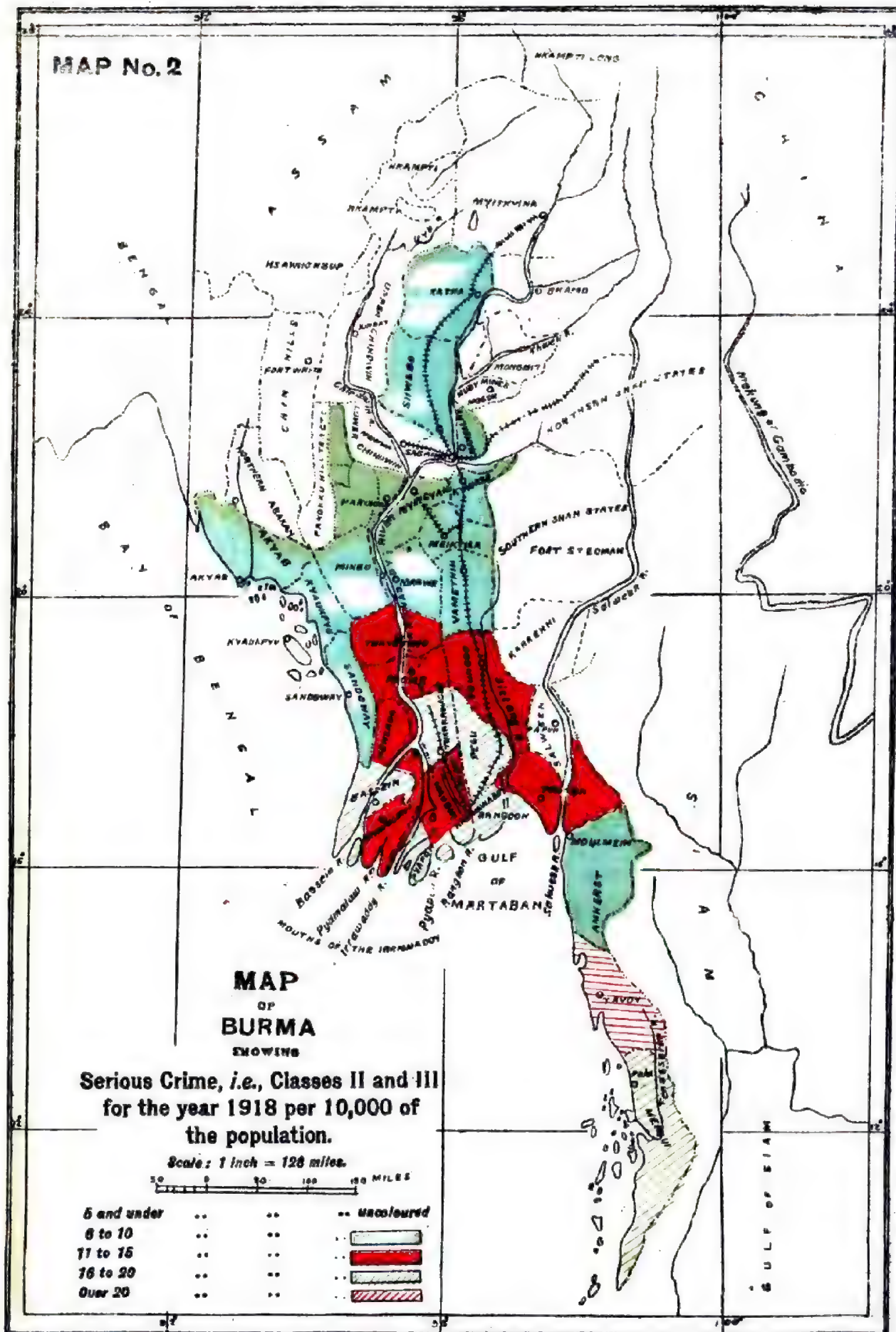
50 100 150 MILES

REFERENCES.

15 and under	.. ..	.. uncoloured
16 to 25	.. ..	.. [white box]
26 to 35	.. ..	.. [red box]
36 to 45	.. ..	.. [hatched box]
46 to 55	.. ..	.. [diagonal lines box]



MAP No. 2



G.B.C.P.O.-No. 24, 1-G. ex 601. 27-10-1919. 470. T.L., R.L.M.

MAP No. 3

MAP
OF
BURMA

SHOWING
Number of Convictions per 10,000 of
the population for the year 1918.
Classes I to V and Sections 109-110,
C.P.C.

Scale: 1 inch = 128 miles.



REFERENCES.

15 and under	..	..	.. uncoloured
16 to 25	..	..	..
26 to 35	..	..	..
36 to 40	..	..	..

GRAPH showing

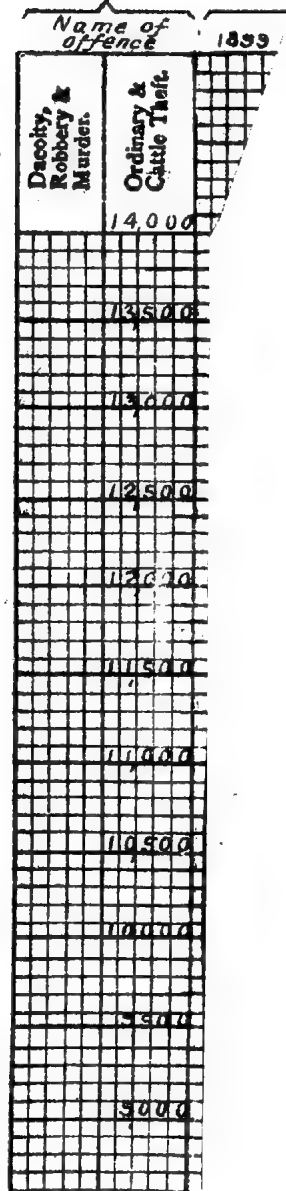


TABLE B—Casualties, etc., 1918 (Paragraph 46).

Battalion.	Casualties.										Punishments.					Rewards.					Remarks.		
	Died.	Left on pension or gratuity.		Resigned.	Deserted.		Dismissed and removed.		Percentage of casualties to average strength.		Punished departmentally.	Punished judicially.		Percentage of punishments to average strength.		By promotion.	By khilat presents or money rewards.						
		Officers.	Men.		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
1. Bhamo	...	89	2	36	...	11	...	35	...	4	5.63	9.84	...	113	9	...	10.25	1	...	5	...	...	...
2. Chindwin	...	1	48	5	...	...	...	5	...	4	11.61	8.10	...	98	18	1.93	6.68	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Chin Hills	...	1	63	1	11	...	29	...	...	2	1.77	13.91	...	98	9	5.38	9.80	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Mandalay	...	1	48	1	32	...	38	...	...	3	4.51	6.67	...	100	17	2.27	7.03	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Myitkyina	16	...	19	...	53	...	3	4.85	1.12	...	258	26	3.34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Lashio	...	39	...	9	...	4	...	17	...	1	...	6.49	...	71	4	...	8.42	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Putao	...	1	28	1	6	...	1	20	...	4	12.63	4.13	...	61	3	...	8.42	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Reserve	...	55	...	18	...	1	...	10	...	13	3.67	6.80	...	75	9	6.31	8.95	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Shwebo	...	1	21	1	...	...	...	57	...	...	9.52	9.04	...	180	16	...	7.72	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Taunggyi	...	1	35	...	14	...	63	...	...	6	8.75	16.59	...	58	6	...	17.63	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Rangoon	...	1	49	...	46	...	12	...	...	8	8.1	5.76	...	142	14	...	6.60	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Toungoo	...	2	48	2	...	...	37	...	15	1	14.83	10.41	...	109	34	5.78	10.15	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Arakan Hill Tracts	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	6.04	...	...	8	...	...	4.83	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	8	458	10	203	...	483	...	202	1	82	...	...	9	1,297	...	167	...	1	2	17	11	...	...
Percentage to average strength.	0.13	0.01	0.34	1.88	...	3.42	...	1.85	26	51	7.75	1.35	2.40	8.11	...	98	2.40	8.09	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE C.—Statement illustrating the health of the force for the year 1918 (Paragraph 39).

Battalion.	Killed in action.	Died of wounds received in action.	Died of disease contracted on service.	Died in Burma.	Died at their homes in India.	Invali- dized.	Total casualties.	Percentage of casualties from natural causes to average strength.	Number of men sent on sick leave to India.	Percentage of sick leave to average strength.	Number of admissions to hospital not sent on sick leave.	Percentage of admis- sions to hospital to average strength.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Bhamo	20	3	38	71	5.78	41	3.34	2,078	168.21
2. Chindwin	40	3	53	102	5.80	33	4.73	2,156	131.68
3. Chin Hills	54	3	19	76	9.52	5	0.82	524	64.69
4. Mandalay	26	11	24	61	4.68	63	8.10	2,423	141.80
5. Myitkyina	13	3	11	27	3.12	21	1.13	2,908	15.64
6. Lashio	34	5	3	42	3.75	49	0.75	1,399	117.39
7. Putao	25	4	6	35	4.79	4	0.68	1,252	181.09
8. Reserve	24	1	17	57	6.10	61	0.46	586	69.40
9. Shwebo	16	6	13	35	5.11	84	4.04	850	113.33
10. Taunggyi	26	1	20	47	5.25	9	0.74	932	78.90
11. Rangoon	37	13	47	111	4.80	121	6.63	2,308	10.64
12. Toungoo	35	12	43	91	4.83	168	8.35	1,576	96.08
13. Arakan Hill Tracts	5	1	2	8	...	9	1.20	186	8.17
Total	90	4	31	395	65	288	818	...	647	...	12,699	...
Percentage to average strength.	0.12	...	...	3.41	...	1.83	1.97	...	3.25	...	120.89	...

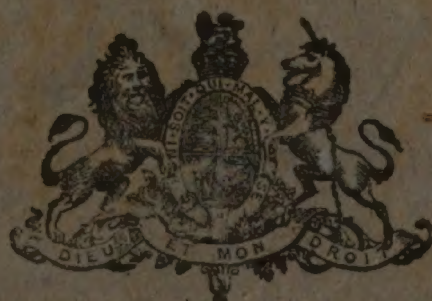
STATEMENT D (I)—Showing the strength and cost of the Military Police in the year 1918. (Paragraphs 35, 37, 43 and 52.)

(1)	Sanctioned strength of police-force.						Cost of Police.		Vacancies on the 31st December.			Remarks.		
	Number of Com-mandants.	Number of Assistant Com-mandants.	Number of Subadars and Jemadars.	Number of Havildars and Nalkas.	Number of Sepoys (including Buglers).	Total	Total number mounted (columns 6 to 7).	Total pay of all ranks.	All other expenditure.	Total cost.	Officers.		Non-Commissioned Officers and men.	
											■. Os.			1. Os.
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
Paid from Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,61,011	23,54,376	69,15,387	...	...	...	...
Hospital charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,58,823	...	...	...	...
Police food-supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,24,783	...	...	...	...
Debit through Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,25,843	...	...	...	...
Total	11	■	378	1,309	19,917	15,686	978	...	...	78,76,899	9	19	859
Paid from Imperial Revenues (B.C.—Political).	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,10,676	1,16,534	8,27,310	...	...	...	...
Hospital charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,291	...	...	...	...
Police food-supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98,711	...	...	...	...
Debit through Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,510	...	...	...	...
Total	1	8	22	■	711	814	25	...	...	4,50,752	8	1	34
Grand Total	12	597	400	1,381	14,628	16,490	1,000	...	...	77,27,651	19	20	893

* In addition to this there is one Commandant who is Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police, Burma.
 † Includes 10 Nalka-Commandants sanctioned temporarily from the 1st August 1917.
 ‡ Preliminary figures for the financial year as furnished by the Accountant-General.



REPORT
ON THE
POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF BURMA
FOR THE YEAR 1918



RANGOON
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, BURMA
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